New-York Daily Times.

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[illegible]

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES
[illegible] EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING [illegible]

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.
[illegible]

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

SEBASTOPOL NOT YET TAKEN.

War Between Austria and Russia Imminent.

Mr. Soule Not Allowed to Enter France.

[By the House Printing Telegraph. Office No. 21 Wall-st. [illegible]]

HALIFAX, Thursday, Nov. 9.

The Royal Mail Steamship *America*, Capt. LANG, from Liverpool on the 28th ultimo, arrived here at 3½ o'clock this afternoon.

The Collins steamship *Atlantic*, from New-York on the 14th ultimo, arrived off Holyhead at noon on Wednesday the 25th, but could not enter the Mersey until 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning. [Our correspondent says no one had enterprise enough in those 15 hours to send off a boat to inquire for further news respecting the *Arctic*.]

The *America* spoke Nov. 3d, 11 A. M., lon. 31.07, ship *America* from Montreal, bound East.

The *St. Louis* sailed from Southampton on the 25th ultimo.

The screw steamship *Alps* arrived at Kingston, Ireland, on the 23d, with troops from Halifax, and reached Liverpool on the 25th.

The ship *Triton*, from Glasgow, bound to Boston, was abandoned on the 11th October, the crew being taken off by the *North Wind*, arrived at Havre.

The London *Times* says: "We are informed that Mr. SOULE, American Minister at Madrid, was on Tuesday the 24th, refused permission to pass through *France* on his return from England to Spain."

The London *Morning Post*, announcing semi-officially the acquisition of Samana, says: "It amounts virtually, if not absolutely, to the annexation of St. Domingo. The acquisition by the United States of so important a position in the West Indies, a position threatening on either hand the Spanish islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, and so directly affecting the British West Indian possessions, cannot be received with indifference."

A letter from the Hague of the 21st, mentioning the departure of Mr. GARSON for America, says that he took with him the result of the conference of American Ministers at Ostend.

THE WAR.

Sebastopol is not taken. The latest advices show that twenty days elapsed between the departure of the besieging armies from Balaklava and their opening fire upon Sebastopol. Both the French and English had their batteries ready on the 16th. On the 17th fire was opened on the place from land and sea. The bombardment continued till night. The Russians lost 500 killed and wounded. Admiral KORNILOFF was killed. The Russian fortifications suffered very little.

On the next day (18th) the bombardment was resumed, from the allied batteries only. Russian despatches say that the garrison make frequent sorties.

When the mail left Constantinople on the 19th, five steamers had arrived at Balaklava with men wounded in repelling a great sortie of 20,000 strong.

General RAGLAN and CANROBERT had formally summoned Sebastopol to surrender, and required women and children and sick to be sent away, and flags to be hoisted upon the hospitals.

So far as is known the Russian army is concentrating on the Upper Belbek, and already numbers 40,000.

The allied army is divided into a siege army and army of operations. The latter is posted on the extensive table-land which separates Balaklava from Sebastopol—accessible only from two points: the ravine of Tchernaya on the northwest, and pass of Balaklava on the southeast. This position is defended by sixteen redoubts.

The Russians are hovering on the outside of the Allies' positions. On the 7th, they made a strong demonstration on the northwest extremity of the camp, but were kept in check by artillery, and retired without giving battle.

On the 2d, 6th and 11th, the garrison of Sebastopol made sorties, and destroyed some small works.

On the evening of the 5th a convoy of 4,000 Russians succeeded in entering Sebastopol.

The City does not appear to be yet surrounded, but only on two sides.

The Allies now number 110,000 and 8,000 additional French were ready to embark from Marseilles on the 21st, and 6,000 Turks from Varna.

Letters of the 12th, say that the nature of the ground—a foot of earth on solid rock—renders scientific approaches impossible; that the allies, have, however, three hundred guns battery, and after a few days' fire will attempt to storm the garrison, which is estimated at forty thousand men, with plenty of ammunition and supplies. It is supposed that although the allies should carry the south, the Russians can make a protracted resistance in Fort Constantine.

It is true that the Russians have sunk eight ships across the channel, which is seven hundred yards wide, and line-of-battle ships anchored close to the shore, complete the barricade.

Altogether, the prospect of the speedy fall of Sebastopol is not so favorable to the Allies; but, nevertheless, intelligence of the victory is expected by the people in England and France from hour to hour.

Admiral NACHIMOFF, who commanded at Sinope, is commandant of Sebastopol. He has published [illegible], saying that he will defend it to the [illegible], and any one is welcome to shoot him if he [illegible].

Advices from Constantinople, of the 13th, say that the Russians had retaken Eupatoria, and that the English garrison of 500 men retired with the loss of one gun. This is denied in the English [illegible].

An allied force is sent, under General BOSQUET and ISMAIL PACHA, to Perekop, to prevent the [illegible] of the Russians. Heavy rains had interrupted the siege, but the weather was again fine.

A rumor became current in the allied camp that on the 11th the Russian army from Simferopol would attack them, and that the Greeks in Balaklava would simultaneously fire the town. The Greeks were consequently all expelled.

THE LATEST.

There is nothing of importance *via* St. Petersburg, from Sebastopol.

On the 21st, the operations of the besieged continued, and their fire was effectually answered. The fortifications were little damaged.

TREBIZONDE, Oct. 9.—The Abasia Chiefs have refused to receive SCHAMYL'S Envoy. HAFIZ PACHA has consequently cut off all communication with the coast of Abasia.

PARIS—Friday Night.—There is no confirmation of the entry of the Russians into the Dobrudscha, it is therefore doubted.

Sir JOHN BURGOYNE on the 14th fixed the sites for batteries which will destroy the Russian shipping. They are to be mounted with 4, 8, and 10 inch guns about 1,300 yards from the vessels.

The Russian war steamer had been captured by the fleet.

The *Moniteur* of this morning contains an account of a victory over the Russians near Gumri. They lost their baggage and 30 guns, and a Russian General was killed. The Turks began to besiege the Citadel of Gumri when the Russian corps which formerly defeated the Turks at Bajazid, advanced to the rescue from Erivan. It was, however, repulsed and shut in a defile where it suffered considerable loss.

The clipper *Vision* has arrived at Liverpool in 103 days' passage from Hong Kong, with the first cargo of new teas.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Noon.—Our COTTON market to-day is unchanged and firm; the sales are probably between 7,000 and 8,000 bales. No arrivals this tide.

DANUBE.

There is no doubt that the Russians have reentered the Dobrudscha *in force, but details are wanting.*

AUSTRIA.

Austria has just concluded an immense financial operation, by which she has transferred to a company of capitalists, represented by Messieurs ANDRE of Paris, SINA and ESKELES of Vienna, all the Railroads constructed and worked by the Government in Hungary and Bohemia. The Company pays 200,000,000 francs, on which the Government guarantees five per cent.

Affairs look black between Russia and Austria. A great Council of War was held at Vienna. The Emperor presided, and Baron HESS was present. It is reported that Austria summons Russia to withdraw from the frontier of Gallicia.

The whole Austrian army was to be put on a war footing on the 26th. The garrison of Vienna has orders to be ready for march at forty-eight hours' notice. Russia meantime continues to menace Austria.

The Czar has gone to Warsaw. His eldest son takes the command of the Guards. Gen. RUDIGER commands the Grenadiers, and Prince PASKIEWITCH commander-in-chief of the Army of the West. All are concentrating on the Austrian frontier. *Little doubt is entertained at Vienna* that ere long there will be actual hostilities.

PRUSSIA.

Austria has returned an answer to the last dispatch of the Prussian Government, repeating that Austria will adhere inflexibly to her policy expressed in the note of the 30th September. The action which Prussia would take was looked for with anxiety.

The Prince of Prussia has accepted the command of the federal fortress of Mayence.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The British fleet is to leave the Baltic about the *end of November, returning in squadrons to Portsmouth*, Sheerness, Plymouth and Cork.

Five floating batteries and twenty gun-boats, drawing four feet of water each, are building in England for Spring operation.

Another Polar Expedition is to be sent next Spring to bring home the remains of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN'S party. Dr. RAE will have the command.

A galvanic apparatus was being constructed at *Newcastle-on-Tyne, to blow up the ships sunk off* Sebastopol.

An extensive fire at Liverpool had destroyed six warehouses, and property valued at £30,000, belonging to various merchants, but chiefly to Messrs. HOLTZMAN, HUTCHINSON, & Co. 4,000 bales of cotton and a large quantity of naval stores were burned.

At Manchester, the warehouses of HADDEN, SHABLE & Co. and THODE & Co. had also been destroyed by fire.

The national subscription for the wounded soldiers exceeds £10,000.

FRANCE.

The Emperor has written a letter of condolence to Madame ST. ARNAUD, and bestows a *pension of* twenty thousand francs as a National recompense.

The whole camp of the South is to embark for the East as required.

SPAIN.

Mr. SOULE'S return to Madrid caused quite an excitement, and a clamor was being made to induce the *Spanish Government to solicit his recall.*

Queen ISABELLA has abandoned the idea of abdicating. CABRERA *is in Paris.*

The Legitimists are preparing for a movement.

CHINA.

The Overland Mail has been telegraphed with Canton dates of Sept. 9. Canton was still besieged and the distress of the besieged was great. There was no tea ready for shipment. The insurgents yet hold Shanghai.

The American clipper *Comet* arrived at Hong Kong from Liverpool in 84 days' passage.

Trade in India was dull.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market....Oct. 27.

Authorities differ considerably. The *Brokers' Circular* says the accounts from America, which must be considered in favor of holders here in England, contributed to impart a firmer tone to the market, which continues to be freely supplied; but there having been a steady demand throughout the week, the quotations of Friday for American descriptions have been firmly maintained.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co., and most private Circulars report that during the week the COTTON market had been quiet, without change in prices, but with rather more steadiness in consequence of crop accounts per *Atlantic*. Trade, however, is not good, and a feeling of apprehension existed that the unfavorable state of the Eastern markets, and the high prices of grain, must have a bad influence on business, making it certain that nothing but very low prices for produce can leave any reasonable prospect of profit to the importer.

The sales of the week 48,000 bales, including 2,070 on speculation, and 4,000 for export. Fair Orleans, 5¾d.; middling, [illegible]; fair Mobiles and Uplands, 5d.; middling do. [illegible]; inferior and Albany, [illegible]. Stock, exclusive of shipboard, 726,000 bales, including 457,000 American.

The Manchester Market.

The market was dull. [illegible]

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market....Oct. 27.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report that WHEAT and FLOUR had been in good consumptive demand until Friday, 27th, when the advanced rates partly receded, and business was limited. The market, however, closed on the week with an advance of 6s. on FLOUR, and 6d.@8d. on WHEAT. INDIAN CORN continued in active demand, chiefly for the Continent, at 2s.@3s. advance. Quotations—Western Canal Flour, 40s.@41s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 42s. 6d.@43s.; Ohio, 44s.@45s.; White Wheat, 11s. 6d.@12s. 6d.; Red, 10s. 6d.@11s. 6d. Indian Corn, 42s.@44s. for White and Yellow, and 42s.@44s. for Mixed.

Liverpool Provision Market....Oct. 27.

GARDNER & Co. report a fair retail business in BEEF at unchanged prices; stock small. In PORK little doing from want of suitable qualities. Since Tuesday holders of BACON demand an advance of 1s.@2s. Shoulders quiet. LARD less animated; sales 250 tons generally at 6d. decline, say 54s. 6d.

DENNISTOUN'S circular reports 2,000 tons at 52s. 6d.@55s. TALLOW in less demand at 67s. for Y. C. LINSEED CAKES, 5s.@10s. dearer. Baldwin APPLES have sold at 12s. 6d.@13s. 6d.

Liverpool Produce Market....Oct. 27.

From the Brokers' Circular.

ASHES—Small sales at previous rates. RESIN—Large sales common advanced 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. No sales of TURPENTINE or TAR. SPIRITS TURPENTINE in good demand, with large sales at 38s. 6d.@40s. LINSEED OIL in fair request at former rates. PALM is in fair inquiry at prices scarcely maintaining extreme rates. PALE SEAL quoted £61 10s. In DYEWOODS a limited business. RICE in improved demand and tending upwards; Carolina, 22s. 6d.@26s. COFFEE in good demand at full prices. SUGAR firm. TEA dull; Congou, 10½d. Philadelphia QUERCITRON BARK, ex ship, 8s.

London Markets....Oct. 27.

BARING, BROTHERS report business without much variation. Coffee firm. Tea unchanged and a limited business doing. Sugar is well supported, prices tending upwards. A large business transacted in Rice at higher rates.

BREADSTUFFS had been active, but the demand fell off. Flour 41s.@45s. and scarce. White Wheat 78s.@82s. Red 74s.@76s.

IRON is without improvement. Copper, Tin and Lead steady. Spelter higher, sales at £21.

Glasgow Markets.

JOHN ATHYA & Co. report that BREADSTUFFS had been active at enhanced rates, but the advance seemed checked. BEEF and PORK in fair sale. BACON considerably higher, and the market bare of fine. LARD weaker, at 53s.@54s. TALLOW, less doing at 65s. American Common RESIN in request, at 4s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firmer, at 43s.

London Money Market...Oct. 27.

MONEY was in less active demand, and easier. Good DISCOUNTS, 4½. CONSOLS, 94½. DOLLARS, 5s. lower. BAR SILVER advanced to 5d. DOUBLOONS, 74s. EAGLES, 76s. 2½d. BULLION in the Bank of England increased £500,000.

American Securities.

Were very dull and prices unchanged. BELL & SON quote:

U. S. Sixes of 1862, Bonds	101 @102
U. S. Sixes of 1868, Bonds	107 @108
U. S. Sixes, 1867-8, Inscribed Stock	105 @106½
Pennsylvania Fives, Bonds	81½ @ 82½
Pennsylvania Fives of 1877	78 @ —
Maryland Fives, Bonds	84½ @ —
Massachusetts 5 ₩ cent. Bonds	102 @105
Alabama 5 ₩ cent. bonds	83 @ —
Virginia 5 ₩ cent. Bonds	83½ @ 84½
Virginia 5 ₩ cent. Bonds	90 @ 92
Boston city 4½ ₩ cents. Bonds	90 @ 92
New-Orleans city 6 ₩ cent. Bonds, 1863	82 @ —
Pennsylvania Central Railroad 6 ₩ cents	90½ @ 91
Erie 1st Mortgage Bonds	101 @103
Erie 2d Mortgage Bonds	77 @ 78
Northern Indiana Bonds	76 @ —

Liverpool Freight Market.

FREIGHTS to the United States were well maintained, and the market tended upwards. To New-York—Salt and Iron 21s.@22s. 6d. Fine goods, 17s. 6d. Hardware and Coarse goods 12s. 6d. and 8s. *Passengers, £3 10s.*

THE STATE ELECTION.

LATEST RETURNS.

☞ The following is the vote for Governor of the State of New-York, compiled from all the returns received at 4 o'clock this morning:

FOR GOVERNOR.

Counties.	No. of Towns.	K. N. Ullman.	W. & A. S. Clark.	S. Seymour.	H. Bronson.
Albany	—	4522	3633	5144	801
Allegany	—	3000 mj.			
Broome	10	1136	1977	532	1097
Cattaraugus	—	4000	1600	1400	—
Cayuga	—	—	1100 mj.	—	—
Chautauque	—	3400 mj.	—	—	—
Chemung	—	—	279	153	10
Chenango	—	—	—	—	—
Columbia	—	1646	2351	2342	549
Cortland	—	—	600 mj.	—	—
Clinton	2	37	299	205	59
Delaware	2	150	274	240	98
Dutchess	3	333	1104	913	150
Erie	7	3771	660	3387	156
Essex	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin	2	—	156	86	—
Ful'n & Ham.	—	—	300 mj.	—	—
Genesee, com.	—	2314	1430	601	390
Greene	—	1665	1646	1991	—
Herkimer	6	283	704	355	47
Jefferson	—	1570	3700	3195	465
Kings	—	5049	2439	4194	567
Lewis complete	—	138	1284	1309	104
Livingston	12	2202	636	587	185
Montgomery	3	151	663	419	137
Madison	—	—	915	482	480
Monroe	—	3848	3025	3885	872
N. Y. City	—	14,690	11,137	23,924	4257
Niagara, comp.	—	1972	2414	1205	585
Onondaga	3	1134	2067	2153	200
Ontario	11	2421	1070	843	272
Orange, com.	—	1509	2306	1796	1129
Orleans, comp.	—	236	7538	7483	591
Oswego	—	984	4125	3033	461
Orleans	8	1942	1294	509	233
Otsego	—	500	1969	3906	275
Putnam	4	605	603	652	56
Queens	—	869	874	870	388
Rensselaer	5	2926	2612	3188	265
Richmond comp	—	580	465	773	140
Rockland	—	754	535	528	273
St. Lawrence	10	804	2950	1768	185
Saratoga	—	1415	2390	2170	—
Schenectady	—	—	—	—	—
Suffolk, com.	—	2003	1258	1323	920
Seneca	1	403	210	238	—
Schoharie	—	1050	1684	1475	1725
Sullivan	—	—	—	—	—
Steuben	—	4965	1929	2162	671
Tioga	1	284	190	191	—
Tompkins	1	483	297	264	150
Ulster	3	1126	1250	1400	9
Washington	7	1622	1232	537	214
Warren	1	450	—	—	—
Wayne	—	—	800 mj.	—	—
Wyoming comp	—	960	2100	1242	546
Westchester	12	2539	1565	1737	603
Yates	—	—	—	—	—
Totals		98,074	90,596	96,150	34,740

Vote for Lieutenant Governor.

	Scroggs.	Raymond.	Ludlow.	Ford.
New-York City	10,266	11,511	12,136	10,236
Albany County	4,000	4,137	4,073	1,684
Richmond	489	665	700	346
Jefferson	1,091	3,434	2,994	492
Kings	4,961	3,641	3,640	568
Lewis	136	1,191	1,127	138
Syracuse City	666	1,012	1,257	113
Troy City	635	1,161	1,274	154
City of Buffalo	3,370	965	2,663	261
Utica City	33	1,301	1,335	397
Roch. and 8 tow's Monroe,	1,517	1,307	1,663	512
Queens County	696	913	832	744
Total	28,061	30,737	32,934	15,545

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ELECTED.

(Whigs in SMALL CAPITALS; Regular Democrats in Roman; Independent Democrats in *Italics*.)

Dist.	County.	
1.	Suffolk, &c.	WM. W. VALK, (K. N.)
2.	Brooklyn	JAS. S. T. STRANAHAN.
3.	N. Y. City, W. 1, 2, 3, 5, 8	GUY R. PELTON.
4.	N. Y. City, W. 4, 6, 10, 14	John Kelley, (Hard).
5.	Williamsburg, &c.	THOS. R. WHITNEY, (K. N.)
6.	Wards 11, 15, 17	*John Wheeler
7.	Wards 9, 16, 20	[illegible]
8.	Wards 12, 18, 19	ABRAHAM WAKEMAN.
9.	Westchester	BAYARD CLARKE.
10.	Orange and Sullivan	A. S. MURRAY.
11.	Greene, Ulster	RUFUS H. KING.
12.	Col'a, Dut'ss (short term)	ISAAC TEESE.
12.	Col'a, Dut'ss (long term)	KILLIAN MILLER.
13.	Rensselaer	*RUSSELL SAGE.
14.	Albany	S. H. DICKSON.
15.	Washington, &c.	EDWARD DODD.
16.	Essex, Clinton, &c.	*GEO. A. SIMMONS.
17.	St. Lawrence, &c.	F. E. Spinner.
18.	Schoharie, Fulton, &c.	Thomas Jackson.
19.	Otsego and Delaware	Lewis R. Palmer.
20.	Oneida	*O. B. MATTESON
21.	Cortland, Broome, &c.	HENRY BENNETT.
22.	Oswego and Madison	
23.	Jefferson	WM. A. GILBERT.
24.	Onondaga	A. P. GRANGER.
25.	Cayuga and Wayne	*E. B. MORGAN.
26.	Ontario	*Andrew Oliver.
27.	Chemung	JOHN M. PARKER.
28.	Steuben and Livingston	
29.	Munroe	John Williams, Soft.
30.	Genesee and Wyoming	*BENJ. PRINGLE.
31.	Orleans	*THEO. F. FLAGLER.
32.	Erie	*SOL. G. HAVEN.
33.	Chautauque	FRANCIS S. EDWARDS, K. N.

*Reelected.

Total WHIGS 23, Democrats 8, of whom 2, WHEELER in the Sixth, and OLIVER in the Twenty-sixth, are Anti-Nebraska Independents. Every member of the present Congress who is *reelected*, of whom there are 6, voted against the Nebraska bill. Gen. GRANGER, in the Twenty-fourth, was Chairman of the New-York delegation at the Baltimore Convention in 1852, and voted against the Baltimore Platform. At the Auburn Anti-Nebraska Convention, he introduced the resolutions repudiating the Baltimore platforms, on behalf of both Whigs and Democrats. VALK, (Democrat,) in the First; WHITNEY, (Silver Gray Whig,) in the Fifth; BAYARD CLARKE, (Whig,) in the Ninth; WILLIAMS, (Soft Democrat,) in the Twenty-ninth; S. G. HAVEN, (Silver Gray Whig,) in the Thirty-second, and FRANCIS S. EDWARDS, (Whig,) in the Thirty-third, received a strong support from the Know-Knothings.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY ELECTED.

(Whigs in Roman—Democrats in *Italic*.)

ALBANY. 1. P. Campbell. 2. Martin J. Bleeming. 3. Alexander Davidson. 4. J. B. Van Etten.
COLUMBIA. 1. John T. Knapp. 2. *David L. Dodge.* 3. William B. Wooden.
CORTLAND. 1. David Rhodd. 2. Elisha W. Bushnell.
CHENANGO. 1. Daniel Palmer. 2. *Lyman D. Lewis.*
STEUBEN. 1. Seth B. Cole. 2. Sylvester Smith. 3. [illegible]
CHAUTAUQUE. 1. [illegible] 2. *Fred. W. Palmer.*
DUTCHESS. 1. *Albert Emans.* 2. *D. Allen.* 3. William H. Bostwick.
ERIE. 1. William W. Weed. 2. —— *Deming.* 3. *Lorenzo D. Covey.* 4. S. W. Goddard.
FULTON AND HAMILTON. Wesley Gleason.
GREENE. 1. M. L. Richardson. 2. *John C. Palmer.*
MONROE. 1. Benjamin Smith. 2. John W. Stebbins. 3. *N. P. Stanton.*
MONTGOMERY. 1. Aaron W. Hull. 2. *Hezekiah Baker.*
ONTARIO. 1. Wm. H. Lampert. 2. Solomon Goodell, Jr.
ONEIDA. 1. *George D. Williams.* 2. Levi Blakeslee. 3. Daniel Walker. 4. —— Beecher.
ONONDAGA. 1. Henry K. Warren. 2. Wm. J. Machan. 3. Dudley P. Phelps. 4. J. V. H. Clark.
OSWEGO. 1. D. W. C. Littlejohn. 2. L. F. Desvendorf.
ORLEANS. *Alexis Ward.*
SCHENECTADY. James Donnan.
RENSSELAER. 1. J. Edwards. 2. N. M. Masters. 3. Edmond Cole.
SCHOHARIE. 1. Wilkinson Wilsey. 2. Joseph H. Ramsey.
NIAGARA. 1. L. J. Peck.
SARATOGA. 1. Cornelius Schuyler. 2. John Terhune.
WAYNE. 1. J. T. Wisner. 2. John P. Bennett.
WYOMING. John C. Payne.
JEFFERSON. 1. Calvin Littlefield. 2. Moses Ames. 3. Joshua Main.
ORANGE. 1. Joel T. Hendley. 2. Samuel Bryon. 3. James Bennett.
WASHINGTON. 1. James Lourie. 2. Justin A. Smith.
BROOME. Charles McKinney.
MADISON. 1. [illegible] 2. A. B. Bush.
ULSTER. 1. Theodore B. Gates. 2. [illegible]
WARREN. *R. Wells.*
CHEMUNG. 1. *Ambrose Stevens.* 2. D. Mallory.
LEWIS. *Aaron Parsons.*
OTSEGO. 1. —— *Day.* 2. Alanson Churchill.
RICHMOND. John F. Raymond.
TIOGA. *James M. Cooley.*
KINGS. 1. *Augustus B. Isaac.* 2. *John H. [illegible]* 3. *George A. Searing.*
ROCKLAND. John W. Ferdon.
SUFFOLK. 2. David Platt.
LIVINGSTON. 1. *Lyman Odell.* 2. *McNeil Seymour.*
PUTNAM. *James J. Smalley.*
ST. LAWRENCE. 1. —— *Orson.* 2. Silas Baldwin.
NEW-YORK. 1. Daniel O'Keefe. 2. Robert B. Coleman. 3. *John D. Dixon.* 4. *John J. Reilly.* 5. *Edwin L. Smith.* 6. Wm. B. Aitken. 7. O. C. Leigh (Temp.) 8. Theodore Stuyvesant. 9. R. J. Jimmerson. 10. N. Sangriet. 11. Joseph H. Petty. 12. W. G. McLaughlin. 13. E. M. Blatchford. 14. A. G. Williams. 15. —— Cox, (K. N.)

Total thus far, Whigs [illegible] Democrats 29

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

The five towns constituting the First Assembly District, give Ullman 755; Clark, 720; Seymour, 551, and Bronson, 67. Ullman's plurality of 16 over Clark. For Congress they give Lord, (S.,) 517; Valk, (K. N.,) 763; Dienaway, (L.,) 450; Allen, (H.,) 146, and Vail, (W.,) 113.

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Rumors—The Mayoralty Vote.

Reports were current yesterday, to the effect that serious frauds had been detected in different Wards of the City; that ballot-boxes had been seized and destroyed; that false returns had been made to the Clerk's Office; that a majority of two hundred was given in, where six hundred should have been reported; that a large number of illegal votes had been cast in the Sixth and Ninth Wards; that ballots had been destroyed, &c., &c. None of these reports could be traced to any reliable source. The delays in handing in the returns, vexatious at best, gave rise to suspicions of foul play; and this feeling was openly expressed, so far as related to the vote for Mayor. The contest being so close between BARKER and WOOD, the Know-Nothings called a meeting in the Park—a report of which appears in another column—for the ostensible purpose of remonstrating against the delay in canvassing. Strong resolutions were passed in reference to the course of Mr. GREELEY, and in advocacy of Mr. BARKER, &c.

A law firm in the lower part of the City, DUSENBURY & VAN WAGONER, has taken measures to prosecute all charges of illegal voting. Up to last evening, however, although rumors were abundant, no affidavits were put in, and no measures were taken. The most definite reports of fraud came from the Sixth and Ninth Wards. In the Sixth Ward, it was alleged there were *one hundred* more votes returned than there are voters in the Ward. In the Ninth Ward about thirty persons were charged with having voted twice in different districts.

At the time of closing the County Clerk's Office yesterday afternoon, it was intimated by the friends of BARKER, that they had succeeded in procuring a witness who would swear "he saw seventy-five BARKER ballots destroyed by an Inspector in the Nineteenth Ward." The statement is not verified.

The latest returns for Mayor, made up at 3 o'clock this morning, show 17,665 for WOOD against 17,151 for BARKER—leaving a majority of 454 for WOOD, with six Wards to hear from. The missing Wards are the Fourth, Ninth, Eleventh, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth. The others are complete.

CITY VOTE ON STATE TICKETS.

Governor	Clark	11,137	Ullman	[illegible]
	Seymour	[illegible]	Bronson	[illegible]
Lieut. Gov.	Raymond	11,511	Scroggs	[illegible]
	Ludlow	12,136	Ford	[illegible]
Canal Com'r	Fitzhugh	[illegible]	Williams	[illegible]
	Clark	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
S. P. Insp'r	Bowne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Andrews	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CONGRESS—City.

Dist.		
1.	Guy R. Pelton, W. 3,979	De W. Clinton, H. 3,140
	Wm. J. Minor, S. 1,590	
4.	S. L. Macomber, W. 749	Mike Walsh, H. 1,475
	John Kelly, S. 2,681	Bryce, Ind. 1,378
5.	Geo. N. Andrews, W. 1,153	Ph. Hamilton, W. 1,912
	T. R. Whitney, K. N. 1,716	A. J. Berry, S. [illegible]
6.	Chas. Marshall, W. 2,210	Chas. D. Mead, H. 904
	John Wheeler, Ind. 4,472	J. McL. Murphy [illegible]
7.	Abm. Wakeman, W. 3,459	James L. Curtis, H. 3,286
	Edward E. Follows, S. 1,163	

ASSEMBLY—City.

Dist.		
1.	M. L. Fordham, W. 630	David O'Keefe, H. S. 706
	Ryan, P. D. 425	
2.	R. B. Coleman, W. 690	H. Quackenbos, H. S. 712
	Stickney, Ind. 473	Mullen 469
4.	S. T. McKinney, W. 683	John J. Reilly, H. 968
	Ed. L. Smith, S. 963	
6.	Joseph R. Vaast, W. 811	Wm. B. Aitken, H. & S. 1,301
	Prentice, Ind. 1,217	
8.	T. Stuyvesant, W. 1,484	Ewing, H. 836
	G. S. Richards, S. 783	
9.	R. J. Jimmerson, W. 1,652	Rollins, H. 677
	Joseph F. Morris 581	
10.	James J. Bevins, W. —	Henry Shaw, H. —
	Nicholas Seagrist, S. (elected)	
11.	Joseph H. Petty, W. 1,546	P. B. O'Keefe, H. & S. 571
	Burrows P. Ferris, W. 600	James J. Lazear, H. 606
12.	H. V. Slater, W. 806	R. W. Mooney, H. 590
	W. G. McLaughlin, S. 905	
13.	E. M. Blatchford, W. 868	Geo. C. Genet, H. 566
	Fuller 978	M. Campbell 130
15.	A. G. Williams, W. 1,197	C. W. Whelan, H. & S. 1,194
16.	Wm. H. Adams, W. 756	Isaac B. Varian, H. 461
	Alex. P. Sharp, W. 168	Daniel C. Pentz, S. 1,867
	Cox 1,367	

CITY AND COUNTY.

Mayor.

Whig—Herrick	5,913	*Fusion*—Wood	17,665
K. Nothing—Barker	17,151	*Reform*—Hunt	14,204

Wood over Barker, 454. Six wards to hear from.

Recorder.

Whig—White	19,209	*Reform*—Tilton	13,147
Fusion—Smith	20,344		

City Judge.

Whig—Stuart	19,022	*Hard*—Leonard	4,906
Reform—Beebe	14,266	*Soft*—Pinney	14,034

District Attorney.

There is no doubt of the success of A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., Whig, over SCHAFFER, Soft Democrat.

RECAPITULATION.

CITY AND COUNTY.

Mayor—Fernando Wood, *Soft.*
Recorder—James M. Smith, Jr., *Hard.*
City Judge—Sidney H. Stuart, *Whig.*
Dist. Attorney—A. Oakey Hall, *Whig.*
Surrogate—Alex. W. Bradford, *Whig.*
Register—John J. Doane, *Whig.*
Com. Sts. & Lamps—Joseph E. Ebling, *K. N.*
Gov. Almshouse—Daniel F. Tiemann, *Soft.*

*Reelected.

Aldermen.

[Whigs, SMALL CAPS; Reform, *Italics*; Democrats, Roman.]

Wards.		Wards.	
1.	†Josiah W. Brown.	12.	*ABRAM WAKEMAN.‡
2.	*ABNER J. WILLIAMSON	13.	JOHN H. BRIGGS.
3.	SAMUEL H. MOSER.	14.	*John Kelly.‡
4.	*William Baird.	15.	ISAAC O. BARKER.
5.	†Henry R. Hoffmire.	16.	*Thomas Christy.
6.	*Henry H. Howard.	17.	†NATHAN C. ELY.
7.		18.	*DANIEL D. LORD.
8.	*WM TUCKER.	19.	†Anson Herrick.
9.	†Peter P. Voorhis.	20.	*CUMMINGS H. TUCKER.
10.	*Geo. A. Trowbridge.	21.	George W. Varian.
11.	James E. Ebers.	22.	*WM. R. DRAKE.

Whigs, 10; Reformers, 2; Democrats, 9.

*Holds over. †Reelected—*Soft* numbers. ‡Elected to Congress.

Councilmen.

[Whigs in SMALL CAPS; Reform, *Italics*; Democrats, Roman.]

Dis.		Dis.	
1	*HENRY SMITH.	31	Geo. M. Bailey.
2	*Charles Gannon.	32	John Hart.
3	*GIDEON CLIFTON.	33	WM. FLOYD.
4	WM. W. BEAM.	34	Edward C. McConnell.
5	(Tie.)	35	Thomas Cooper.
6	*Bartholomew Healy.	36	Patrick Burns.
7	Andrew Cusack.	37	*Thomas Ferris.
8	*Jos. A. Jackson.	38	*Henry S. Slevin.
9	GEO. A. BARNEY.	39	*WM. M. VERMILYE.
10	*Peter M. Schenck.	40	OTIS D. SWAN.
11	*John Clancy.	41	J. W. SCOTT.
12	*M. C. Donoho.	42	James W. Reeves.
13	*James E. Kerrigan.	43	*Jacob S. Moore.*
14	R. W. BROWN.	44	Thomas Dunlap.
15	*John G. Seely.	45	*Samuel M. Skidmore.
16	*Orlando Gray.	46	J. W. T. VAN RIPER.
17	*HORATIO N. WILD.	47	*BENJ. F. PINCKNEY.
18	DAVID COLEMAN.	48	*A. LAMBRECHT.
19	THOS. S. RIDDER.	49	W. T. Truslow.
20	*Edwin Wainwright.	50	*Bernard Gafney.*
21	*Henry F. See.	51	JAS. T. COURTENOWER.
22	*Chas. J. Holden.	52	*FRANCIS M. GUERY.
23	*Chas. S. Cooper.	53	*DANIEL D. CONOVER.
24	*Alfred Brush.	54	JOHN WEBBER.
25	*HORATIO REED.	55	*Chas. H Haswell.*
26	J. W. MASON.	56	WM. M. Barker.
27	*Jonathan Purdy.*	57	*Frederick E. Mather.*
28	WM. Taylor.	58	Bernard McCahill.
29	I. G. VAN COTT.	59	J. C. Wendell, *K. N.*
30	T. Prentice, *K. N.*	60	GEO. W. JENKINS.

Whigs, 22; Reformers, 14; Democrats, 20; Know-Nothing, 1.

*Reelected—Thirty members, one-half the Board.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

CANAJOHARIE, 8th—Baker, Anti-Maine-Law Whig, and Hull, Maine Law Whig, are elected to the Assembly from Montgomery.

CITY OF UTICA.

Governor—Ullman, 39; Clark, 1,249; Seymour, 1,595; Bronson, 86. *Lieut. Governor*—Scroggs, 33; Raymond, 1,301; Ludlow, 1,335; Ford, 257.

ESSEX COUNTY.

CROWN POINT.—*Governor*—Clark, 198; Seymour, 138; Bronson, 24; Ullman, 11. *Congress*—Simmons, 221; Thomas, 103; Bailey, 94; Flanders, 20. *Assembly*—Boynton, 207; Webb, 128; Jay Rossignol, 11.

MONROE COUNTY—*In part.*

Governor—Ullman, 1,530; Clark, 1,427; Seymour, 1,645; Bronson, 370. *Lieut. Governor*—Scroggs, 1,517; Raymond, 1,307; Ludlow, 1,663; Ford, 512. The above complete in five wards in Rochester, and eight townships.

NIAGARA COUNTY—[Complete.]

Clark 2,414; Ullman 1,972; Seymour 1,205; Bronson 585. L. L. Peck, National Whig, is elected to Assembly, and Flagler, Conservative Whig, for Congress, has 3,000 majority.

ORANGE COUNTY.

The vote for Governor in all but one town and three election districts, is as follows: Clark, 2,300; Seymour, 1,796; Ullman, 1,300; Bronson, 1,120.

QUEENS COUNTY.

NORTH HEMPSTEAD TOWN.—*Governor*—Bronson, 143; Seymour, 149; Clark, 186; Ullman, 25. *Lieut. Governor*—Ford, 196; Ludlow, 63; Raymond, 173; Scroggs, 15; Wood, 1. *Canal Commissioner*—Burnham, 206; Clark, 70; Fitzhugh 198. *State Prison Inspector*—Vanness, 173; Bowne, 106; Andrews, 75; Sanders, 3. *Congress*—Allen, 160; Vail, 113; Lord, 91; Valk, 140. *Assembly*—Searing, 166; Brown, 113; Rider, 176. Clerk—Johnson, 190; Spader, 161.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Governor—From six towns Clark has 788; Seymour, 966; Ullman, 1,165; Bronson, 167. *Lieut. Governor*—Four towns return Raymond, 219; Ludlow, 426; Scroggs, 377; Ford, 102. *County Treasurer*—The Know-Nothings elected Lester H. Davis, Soft, which gives him a large majority over Tuthill, (W.) and Adams (H.) and elects him doubtless. *Congress*—Five towns give Dienaway (T.) 468; Valk, (K. N.) 1,664; Allen, (H.) 260; Lord, (S.) 320; Vail, 236—and Valk leaves the County doubtless with a large majority. *Assembly*—The Know-Nothings had two candidates in the First District—Wilcox (Soft and Temperance) and Chester, (W.) Chester (W. K-N.) is elected by some 200 majority. In the Second District, Platt, W. K. N. and T. is elected.

SARATOGA COUNTY.

Clark's majority is 500 over Seymour and 800 over Ullman. Maine Law Assemblymen are elected—one by 300 and the other by 1,000 majority. Also a Maine Law Judge, by 1,500 majority.

NEW-JERSEY.

CAMDEN COUNTY gives CLAWSON, for Congress, 1,464 majority. Gloucester 40 majority.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Cape May, Cumberland and Salem Counties give Clawson 2,187; [illegible], 1,326; Hamilton, Native, 2,310—Gloucester County and Atlantic to hear from. Warren County gives Lilly, Dem. for Congress, 700 majority. Hunterdon County, and majority for Vroom.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE YANKEE BLADE.

Thirty Lives Lost—Nine Hundred Saved.

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES.

$350,000 FORGED COMPTROLLER'S WARRANTS

THE MEIGGS'S MISSING.

ATTACK ON PETROPAULOWSKI.

THE ALLIES DEFEATED IN THE PACIFIC.

Gallant Conduct of the Kamschatkans.

COUNT BOULBON'S FATE.

END OF THE SONORA EXPEDITION.

SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS.

LATER FROM OREGON.

The *North Star* arrived yesterday afternoon, with California mails to the 16th of October. Her Purser has our thanks for early favors.

The United States mail steamer *Golden Gate* sailed from San Juan, October 16, at 4 o'clock P. M., (having been detained a few hours, to give the merchants an opportunity of answering their letters per *Golden Age*,) arrived at Acapulco 23d at 9 o'clock A. M., sailed same day at 2 P. M., and arrived at Panama at 7 o'clock P. M. 30th ult.

The United States Mail steamer *North Star* arrived at Aspinwall on the 28th ult., and sailed again for New-York, (with the mails, treasure and passengers from *Golden Gate*,) Nov. 1, 11 A. M. Experienced strong head winds with heavy sea for the first five days of the passage.

The steamer *Falcon*, from Havana, with the mails and passengers from New-Orleans, arrived at Aspinwall, Nov. 1, 8 A. M. Would sail same day at noon for Havana.

Treasure List per Steamship North Star.

Adams & Co.	[illegible]	J. & B. Williams	[illegible]
Allen & Pearson	[illegible]	Probst & Monroe	[illegible]
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	[illegible]	John Phelan, Jr.	[illegible]
J. Durand & Co.	[illegible]	John H. [illegible]	[illegible]
Drexel & Co.	[illegible]	G. Daily & Bro.	[illegible]
Chambers & Heiser	[illegible]	John Stewart	[illegible]
A. Cannon	[illegible]	C. H. Thomas	[illegible]
C. H. Cummings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lester, Elliott & Co.	[illegible]	Wells, Fargo & Co.	[illegible]
Wm. Hoge & Co.	[illegible]	Howland & Aspinwall	[illegible]
H. Joseph & Co.	[illegible]	Everett & Brown	[illegible]
H. O. Knight	1,700		
Total			[illegible]

LOSS OF THE YANKEE BLADE.

Particulars of the Disaster—Purser's Statement—List of Passengers Saved—Passengers Rescued by the Goliah—Incidents on Board and on Shore.

From the San Francisco Placer Times, Oct. 15.

The news of the disaster to the *Yankee Blade* reached San Francisco soon after 4 o'clock, A. M., yesterday, 9th inst., by an overland Express Messenger to ADAMS & Co., from San José. The account was brought to San José by two passengers who came up from Santa Barbara. The *Goliah* arrived at 6½ o'clock, A. M., and the full particulars of the wreck, and the Purser's statement, and the reports of passengers, were circulated throughout the city. The excitement was scarcely so intense as it would have been, had it not been preceded by the recent stupendous disasters. In other parts of the State the greatest interest will be felt to ascertain the names of those passengers that had congregated from all sections of the interior.

Immediately upon receipt of the disastrous intelligence, attention was directed to the means of giving succor to the passengers of the unfortunate vessel, who are in a destitute situation at San Diego. The circumstances of the sale of the steamers of the Independent Line, and the fact that they were not yet delivered on this side to the Nicaragua Company, did not prevent the extension of prompt aid in this emergency. Capt. GARRISON, Agent of the Nicaragua Company, forthwith prepared to dispatch the *Brother Jonathan* to San Diego, with orders to bring up every one who wished to come. Capt. SEABURY took command of the *Brother Jonathan*, and sailed at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

This course on the part of Capt. GARRISON is taken on his own responsibility, as the *Yankee Blade* had not come into the possession and control of the Nicaragua line. On Saturday next, 14th inst., we may expect the remainder of the saved passengers at this port, and although they have suffered much privation, they will have reason to be satisfied with the active measures taken for their relief.

The *Caroline*, tug-boat, is to be dispatched this morning to the wreck. The specie on board, $152,000, shipped by PAGE, BACON & Co., is as we are informed, insured in London. The *Yankee Blade* is at least partially insured, and perhaps fully. She was VANDERBILT property, and would have been delivered to the Nicaragua Company at Panama.

To Purser FLEMING, of the steamer *Goliah*, we are indebted for the following memoranda:

MEMORANDA.—Steamer *Goliah* sailed from San Francisco Sept. 30, at 4½ P. M.; Oct. 1 at 7 A. M., arrived at Monterey; discharged freight and passengers, and sailed at 11.30 A. M.; Oct. 2, at 9 A. M. (weather very thick) off Point Arguello, discovered steamer *Yankee Blade* ashore, lowered our boats and commenced taking off the passengers from the wreck, of whom there were about 700 left on board; during the day succeeded in taking on board over 600, and assisted in landing the rest on shore; at 4 P. M. sailed for San Diego, touching at Santa Barbara and San Pedro to land freight and passengers; Oct. 4, at 9 A. M. arrived at San Diego, and landed freight and passengers, including those taken from the wreck; at 10 P. M. started on our return to the wreck; in coming out of the harbor during a thick fog got aground, where we lay until the next evening, when we got off and proceeded to the wreck, touching at San Pedro and Santa Barbara. At the latter place took off thirty-five of the *Yankee Blade's* passengers who had come from the wreck by land. Oct. 7, at 9 A. M., arrived at the wreck and took off the remaining balance of passengers and crew. [illegible] called the Monterey, where we arrived Oct. 8 at 4 A. M. took in 20 cords of wood, being short of fuel, and sailed at 8½ P. M. for San Francisco, where we arrived at 3 this morning, Oct. 9. It is supposed that about thirty lives are lost, whose names, with the exception of a few, could not be ascertained. The following are a few of those known to have been drowned: Four children of Mrs. LONSDALE; Mrs. BRENNAN and child; Mrs. SUMNER and child; FRANCIS MITCHELL; Mrs. McCANE and child.

Purser VOUGHT, late of the *Yankee Blade*, furnishes the following report:

REPORT OF THE PURSER OF THE YANKEE BLADE.

STEAMSHIP GOLIAH, AT SEA, Oct. 8, 1854.

EDITOR TIMES AND TRANSCRIPT: The Independent steamship *Yankee Blade*, HENRY RANDALL, Commander, sailed from San Francisco Sept. 30, at 4 P. M., with 800 passengers and $153,000 in specie. Passed the Heads at 5 P. M. At 6 o'clock, same evening, passed a steamer on the starboard beam. Oct. 1, at 3½ P. M., being enveloped in a dense fog, steering S.E. by S., and supposing ourselves at least ten miles off shore, we struck on a reef of rocks off Point Arguello, about 15 miles above Point Conception, on which the ship ran upwards of 60 feet, while her stern swung in 9 fathoms of water, which in less than 10 minutes rose above the [illegible] deck, but so firmly was her forward part imbedded in the rocks that up to the time I left the ship, about 4 P. M. on the 2d, she had not receded an inch. As soon as we were discovered to be in danger the officers of the boat went below and manned the boats and proceeded at once to get the ladies and passengers ashore. And here it is but an observed [illegible] justice to state to Capt. RANDALL the [illegible] in going on shore to find a proper place to land the passengers, in taking charge of one of the boats himself and breasting it successfully (when first of the first officers was stranded,) for the ardent manner in which he urged the men on shore to return with the boats to the wreck, when they displayed every desire to desert him, and for sending his son, HENRY RANDALL, Jr., to supply his place on the wreck, in which capacity he (HENRY) acquitted himself in a manner far beyond his years, laboring all hours with hope and perseverance in such order as could be obtained under such perilous circumstances.

While the boats were being lowered the chief engineer, store-keeper and some men went below and hoisted a large quantity of provisions, which were sent to the upper forward deck. The Purser proceeded to move the ship's papers and valuables in his possession [illegible] [illegible] which have all been safely delivered to their owners. But on going, before 12 o'clock, after the ship struck, he found the specie already [illegible]

[illegible] feet of water, and so rapidly [illegible] the boats [illegible] to save what he could of the Express matter. He succeeded in getting forward [illegible] while desperadoes were ravaging and pillaging the ship [illegible].

Before dark the promenade deck and houses aft of the shaft had all crushed away, and others were torn down [illegible] in readiness [illegible] for we knew not how soon a gale might strike the ship and batter her timbers in pieces [illegible].

Night coming on, and the fog, which had for a short time disappeared, again set in, the boats were stopped running, [illegible] and the terror of our situation began to stare us in the face. For amid the howling of the wind, the roaring of the waves as they broke upon the decks, and the hoarse orders of the third officer and Mr. Randall, there arose the loud screams of ardent and despairing prayers; confusion in the wildest sense prevailed [illegible]. Thus we passed the dismal night, made still more solemn by the church-like tolling of the bell, which seemed to toll us on to our funerals.

The scene on shore was equally painful. The boat the first officer commanded [illegible] was stranded, and all with the exception of himself and three others, who were thrown on the beach [illegible] were lost. Here I would record an instance of female energy seldom equalled even in the annals of the Revolution. A Mrs. Jane Elwell, who had exerted herself by going into the water alongside of the boat and carrying the ladies ashore, saw the almost lifeless bodies of two ladies, and said to a young man, "You take one and I'll take another," and she picked up one of the bodies and placed it on her shoulder and carried it up an almost perpendicular bluff to a spot where they had found a camp, and built fires, and afterwards, together with many other ladies, stripped off all her under clothes and gave them to the sufferers.

During the night a number of bodies washed ashore, among whom a female with a child clasped in her arms. [illegible] Mr. Gosseman, [illegible] went on shore, with spade in hand—dug up his wife and child—kissed them—prayed over them and then covered them.

At daybreak the boats were again set in motion, and Mr. Randall came on board, and although much bruised, [illegible] the discharge of the specie with unremitting energy.

At 8 o'clock A. M. our hearts were made glad by the appearance of a steamer on our larboard quarter, which proved to be the Goliah, Samuel Haley, Esq., Commander, who, as if by a kind dispensation of Providence, appeared next to our relief, for had we depended upon our own boats a large number would have been lost, [illegible] and that night the wreck went to pieces, so nothing in the morning was seen but a shell of the stern, which had separated [illegible].

To Capt. Haley, we feel it a particular duty to extend our thanks for his promptness in sending boats to our relief, and relieving six hundred of our number on board his steamer, in which we were taken to San Diego, whither she was bound, where five hundred and thirty-six were left until a steamer could be sent to bear them to their destined ports.

Before leaving the wreck, we sent on shore all the provisions to be found, [illegible] bedding, clothing, &c., for the use of those that remained, [illegible] the Goliah was too heavily freighted to receive them on board. But it is to be regretted that the actual sufferers never enjoyed the provisions sent there, [illegible]. The Goliah, after [illegible] San Diego, [illegible] miles from the scene of the wreck, when she received the passengers and crew, and started at 4½ o'clock P. M., on the 7th, for Monterey and San Francisco.

In addition to others we are particularly indebted to Capt. W. H. Burt and Matthews, for their indefatigable efforts to get the passengers from the wreck and [illegible].

It is supposed that about thirty lives are lost, whose names, with the exception of a few, could not be ascertained. The following is a list of persons known to be drowned:

DROWNED.

Mrs. Robinson and child; Mrs. Sumner and child; Mrs. Smith and child; four children of Mrs. Lugsdale; Mrs. Morris, child, and Francis Mitchell.

LIST OF PASSENGERS SAVED.

[illegible]

LIST OF OFFICERS SAVED.

Capt H Randall, Samuel L Vought, 1st officer; Wm Quinn, Purser; [illegible] Surgeon; J Belknap, steward; C H Hewett, 2d do.; [illegible]; J M Kennett, 3d do.; [illegible] 4th do.

LIST OF CREW SAVED.

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF A PASSENGER.

From a gentleman late a resident of San Francisco, we derive some interesting particulars. He had his wife and two boys on the steamer; his wife left on the third boat for the shore on the afternoon of the 1st, and he did not see her or know of her safety until after returning from San Diego, whither he was taken with his two boys, by the Goliah. He was compelled by want of funds to leave his children at San Diego, and had the gratification on returning to find his wife on the shore. He thinks that but for the opportune discovery of the wreck by the Goliah on the 2d, a majority of the passengers on board would have been lost, as there were but two boats remaining to convey them ashore, and it was doubtful whether these boats would be brought back on each trip to the beach.

There were no passengers drowned on the wreck, and our informant believes that not more than fifty in all have been lost. Those that perished in the attempt to land were confined to the first day. When the Captain left the ship in the first boat, all on board was in confusion, and not five minutes had elapsed before the hell hounds were at their work. A band of robbers was organized at once, and began plundering the cabin. They were armed with revolvers and knives, and proceeded coolly to open carpet bags and trunks, which they ransacked with all possible dispatch, as it was necessary to hasten through their job in that portion of the boat, where the water was rapidly coming in. In the steerage they had full control all night, and no one dared to enter or to interfere. At one time cries of murder were heard below, and a young man called for help to protect his friend, but none were willing to go down. One passenger subsequently exhibited a severe gash in the back of his head which was inflicted while they were taking his watch. Some passengers had to draw their pistols and present them in order to get the women and children on the boats the first day. The plunder party got possession of one of the boats, and money was exacted from several who got on board. A lot of men on shore of the same stripe, would give up nothing that they had obtained without pay. They provided themselves with canvas and blankets, while the women were without covering or protection from the weather save a quantity of brush.

Before the steamer struck, no one had observed the land, although the moment after, all saw it plainly. Captain Randall was thought by many to have acted injudiciously, and not to have exhibited proper firmness; but our informant does not further condemn him. Many on shore vowed that he exerted himself to induce passengers to return with the boats, and he himself went back to the ship two or three times. He also remained to watch all night upon the shore, to preserve the two boats from destruction on the rocks. The Captain stated that if the boats were landed, where he had designated, no lives would have been lost on shore. Much credit is given to the third mate, who did all that he could to preserve order and cheer those remaining on board.

Of the losses among the passengers, but little can be ascertained with certainty. Most of them saved nothing but the clothing they were wearing, and reported losses of sums of money from fifty ounces to two hundred ounces. A body was seen on the beach, the portion of the pants taken off and cut open, and another with a [illegible] belt around him, which [illegible] abstracted. One passenger who came up on the Goliah found specimens of gold on shore which he recognized as the property of a friend, and took a ring from the hand of one of the drowned—a Mr. Perkins, of Placerville. Several drafts on New-York were picked up on shore.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

We have been furnished, by another of the cabin passengers who landed in one of the first boats, with additional particulars. The vessel struck about 3 o'clock, just before dinner, and most of the passengers were below in their berths and in the main saloon. As soon as the collision occurred, there was a general rush to the upper deck. The first impression was that the ship had run upon a sand-bank, the shock being slight and scarcely sufficient to make those on the deck stagger. In a few minutes the rocks ahead were seen, and all parties became aware of their dangerous position.

Capt. Randall immediately ordered all hands on the quarter-deck, and the wheels were reversed for the purpose of backing the steamer off. After an ineffectual effort to remove the ship, the passengers were ordered forward, in order that the same experiment might be again tried, but without success. The pumps were then set to work and discharged large quantities of water, which continued to increase so rapidly that they were soon abandoned. The Chief Engineer, Mr. Edwards, with commendable foresight, upon observing the rise of water in the hold, extinguished the fire in the furnaces and let off the steam from the boilers,—thus, in all probability, averting a similar catastrophe to that which attended the steamship *Independence*.

While the steam was being discharged, the Captain ordered the larboard quarter boat to be lowered, which was placed under the command of the First Officer, having been first filled with ladies. Immediately after giving this order the Captain ordered the after boat on the starboard quarter to be lowered, into which another party of ladies together with some children were placed, the Captain himself taking command. At this time, although some excitement prevailed, there was no great confusion, and no one attempted to prevent the ladies from entering the boat.

While these proceedings were going on, some of the passengers and crew were engaged in getting the two boats from the wheel houses aft to the tackle. The larboard boat while suspended to the davits was filled with ladies and gentlemen, and lowered about half way to the surface of the water, when the after tackle was let go by the run, the boat swung by the bow, and all on board were precipitated into the water. At this time three men were drowned, and the others were saved by means of lines and hose which were thrown to them. This threw everything on board into the greatest confusion—women shrieked, and some who were drawn from the water were almost frantic. The boat which was half filled with water was in turn seized by the passengers and shoved off, and in company with the other two boats pulled ahead of the steamer from which point land was first seen. When within a hundred yards of shore the third boat was swamped by a breaker, and a few minutes after the mate's boat shared the same fate. The women who had been in the mate's boat floated about for some time but finally sixteen sank. The men in the other boat, with the exception of those who were drowned, clung to the boat until they reached shore.

The captain's boat, which steered for a point higher up, arrived safely. On reaching shore, a fire was kindled and the clothing of those who had escaped uninjured divided among the sufferers, while bushes were piled up to break the force of the wind. A few minutes after a fourth boat reached the beach safely, and the captain's gig under charge of the second mate, with twenty-one passengers, was carried fifteen miles down the coast, where, as it was afterwards ascertained, all were landed in safety.

After landing the passengers from his boat, Capt. Randall immediately returned to the wreck, making three trips before 10 o'clock at night. At that hour the men refused to get into the boats again, notwithstanding the earnest entreaties of the Captain. By this time about one hundred and fifty persons had been landed who spent the night without any particular incident transpiring except the efforts of those who had escaped to restore the injured to consciousness.

On the following morning, Monday, the boats were again manned, and a number of passengers landed; when, about 8 o'clock, the Goliah hove in sight, and was greeted with hearty cheers from those on board. A party was dispatched to the interior for assistance, who scoured the country for about three miles, but finding nothing, returned. The Goliah, at about 4 o'clock, had taken all the survivors from the wreck, leaving upwards of three hundred on the beach.

For two days a constant traffic was kept up in goods taken from the wreck and purloined from individuals—the villains selling to the owners clothing which they had forcibly compelled them to surrender. Tents were erected out of sails, which served as a protection for ladies, and thus they remained until finally taken off by the Goliah on her return.

From several passengers we have heard warm commendation of the services of Mr. Pittman, a citizen of Downieville, whose exertions in behalf of the women and children on the ill-fated vessel were untiring, and resulted in saving the lives of a large number. Mr. Pittman, with whom we have conversed, expresses a confident opinion that many more were lost than are reported. He thinks that at least 200 perished. Many threw themselves into the sea, trusting to the mercy of those in the boats to rescue them. When the Goliah returned from San Diego, the upper deck of the steamer was drifting about 400 yards from the wreck. The bow had disappeared entirely, as also the chimney, masts, and walking-beam. The stern was floating like a boat, apparently connected with the sunken portion of the steamer. There was but little prospect of any of the vessel remaining, should even a slight wind have arisen. Shortly after leaving the wreck, on the passage to San Diego, three suicides occurred. Two men, suffering from derangement caused by losses of family and money, threw themselves overboard. Another person, who had reason to believe that measures were being taken to inquire into his conduct on the wreck, deemed it best to get out of the way, and jumped over the guards, the wheel passing over him. None of these were rescued.

The Los Angeles *Star*, in noticing the disaster, upon information furnished by Captain Henry Angley, says:

"About half an hour before she struck, he observed himself what he considered to be land, and asked the Captain of the steamer, Henry Randall, Esq., if it was not land? The Captain replied in the negative, saying that they were then twenty miles from land, and there was no danger. About half an hour afterwards she struck. There was no wind at the time, and the sea calm as possible. Captain Randall attributed the accident to some current operating at that point which carried him to the shore."

The *Southern Californian* furnishes particulars of the occurrences which are not additional to those published elsewhere, and indulges in the most violent strictures upon Captain Randall's conduct.

A Spanish gentleman named Nevetes, together with his family, who were passengers on board the Goliah from San Diego, generously gave and offered all the clothing they possessed, except that on their backs, to the lady passengers and children who were destitute. This noble conduct is worthy of commendation.

There were 812 passengers, men, women and children, on the *Yankee Blade*, besides a crew of 122, making in all 934 persons on board. Notwithstanding contradictory reports, some of which estimate the loss of life at from 100 to 300, we are satisfied that not more than 30 perished. A great deal of censure is visited on Capt. Randall, on account of his leaving the steamer immediately after she struck, while on the other hand, his conduct on shore, and the importance of fixing upon the best place to land, find approbation. Whether the destruction of the *Yankee Blade* is the result of accident, and not to be imputed to gross negligence on the part of those in command, remains to be determined.

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES.

[illegible] Forged Comptroller's Warrants in Circulation—The New Comptroller Missing.

From the San Francisco Herald of the 8th.

At an early hour yesterday morning, it was rumored on the streets that Henry Meiggs had disappeared from the country, and that his flight was to avoid detection of his guilt in forging City Comptroller's warrants to a very large amount. Messrs. Adams & Co. sent a messenger to ex-Mayor Garrison, and requested information as to whether certain warrants held by them were genuine. Mr. Garrison answered in the affirmative. Soon after Dr. Crowell went to the Comptroller's office, and asked the son of Dr. Harris to go to his father and ascertain if the warrants presented by the Doctor were "all right." The answer returned was "yes," and from that time forward, parties entered the office with warrants for various sums, and inquired of the Clerk if they were genuine. The Clerk looked over the registry and found the numbers wrong, and thus detected the forgery. Before 4 o'clock, upwards of $325,000 in forged City Comptroller's warrants were discovered in circulation. Many of the brokers have been victimized, and unfortunately many parties who [illegible] to suffer the losses occasioned by this wholesale forgery. The first person who came to the Comptroller's Office—Dr. Crowell—stated he had bought the warrants yesterday from Mr. R. S. Clyde, a broker of this city.

The evening papers which came out about 4 o'clock, containing an announcement from Adams & Co. that they had discovered that forged Comptroller's Warrants to a large amount were in circulation, and cautioning the public against purchasing Warrants until the result of investigations being made by them was known. The whole city was in a ferment, and on the corners crowds congregated, and the name of Henry Meiggs was mentioned in terms that would shame a fiend incarnate. The Warrants were taken to the Comptroller's office in the City Hall, in sums ranging from five to fifty thousand dollars. Most of them bore the name of Jesse L. Wetmore, the well-known Street Contractor, who has had bills to an enormous amount audited by the Common Council, which the forger thought would be the least liable to detection. The blanks are a *fac simile* of the genuine, and have been engraved expressly for the purpose, either in this city or the Eastern States. The signatures, "S. R. Harris" and "C. K. Garrison," are admirably executed, and may possibly have been lithographed. The successful manner in which the forgery was committed may be inferred from the fact that both the late Mayor and Comptroller instantly pronounced the warrants, when first presented to them, genuine. Brokers and others handling hundreds every day can scarcely even now distinguish the forged from the genuine ones.

Henry Meiggs, one week since one of the most popular men in California, was guilty of this extensive forgery. On Friday, his failure for the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars was announced; and further, on Tuesday last he purchased the bark *American*, fitted her up in princely style, and the same night sailed, in company with his family and brother, the newly elected City Comptroller, John G. Meiggs, for "Ports in the Pacific." It does seem strange that the latter personage should have left. It can only be accounted for on the supposition that, having become cognizant of his brother's perfidy, he preferred leaving the city to sharing the degradation which would ensue. He, like his brother, was a popular man, and at the late election received the second highest vote cast.

It is impossible to conceive what will be the result of this fraud, which approximates to the frauds in railway bonds recently discovered in the Eastern States. But one thing is certain, many parties are irrevocably ruined. Public indignation is aroused, and should the forger be discovered, a more fearful punishment awaits him than that inflicted in the courts.

The *American*, in which the Meiggses escaped, cleared upwards of a week ago. The Captain, when interrogated a few days since by a merchant in this city, stated that she had been bought by two wealthy gamblers, who were fitting her up for a trip of pleasure and adventure on the Pacific. She cleared for "Ports in the Pacific," but the Captain stated that she would proceed first to Puget's Sound; after examining which, she would run over to Australia.

From the San Francisco Herald of the 9th.

The plate from which the blanks for the present issue of Comptroller's Warrants were struck, is a copper plate, designed and engraved by Goldsmith, in this city in 1852, by order of Roderick Matheson, Comptroller at that time.

We are informed that the Comptroller was not *very particular or definite as to the number of warrants he ordered to be printed—that the blanks were frequently seen lying about the office—and that Meiggs had access to the receptacles in which they were kept and was frequently in the office.* Unless the Comptroller kept such strict account of the number of blanks delivered to him—the number used in the office, and the number remaining on hand, as to account for all of them, we must come to the conclusion from the evidence furnished us, that the blanks, manufactured afterward into forged warrants, were obtained from his office.

On Monday, the 7th, Meiggs asked Mr. Mowry, the contractor, for the use of his warrants until the next day. He said that he wanted them only to deposit in Page, Bacon & Co.'s to draw against, and pledged his honor that he would not even hypothecate them. Mowry never suspected the intention of Meiggs, and accordingly let him have the warrants. Meiggs sold them, and it is superfluous to say Mowry was defrauded. Mayor Garrison signed nearly fifteen thousand dollars of the warrants with the name of Dr. Harris forged, at the direct solicitation of Meiggs.

Jesse L. Wetmore left here on the first of June, and had a note drawn by Meiggs for $18,000, and no security, which, of course, he will lose. Besides this, Wetmore's notes to the amount of $35,000 were assumed by Meiggs, Mr. Wetmore leaving assets sufficient to pay when due. Nine have been taken up by Meiggs, and consequently Wetmore loses that amount besides. About four weeks since a gentleman speaking to Meiggs regarding Wetmore's supposed fortune—Meiggs said that Wetmore was not worth over $20,000, which he knew to be untrue, inasmuch as his property in this city was valued at nearly $50,000.

Mr. Kelley, Mr. Sutton and Mr. Sutton, Jr., came down in the *Dudley* yesterday, from Meiggs' mills, in Mendocino, intending to go home in the steamer. Their prospects have been blasted by the villainy of Meiggs, who owed one of them the sum of $10,000, and the other $8,000.

It is now pretty generally understood, that firms in New-York have been victimized, to amounts equal to, if not greater than the San Francisco merchants and bankers, and it is supposed that fully half a million of the spurious Warrants have been hypothecated in New-York, and loans obtained on them on much more favorable terms than could possibly be got here.

The impression last night was, that upwards of $1,000,000 Comptroller's Warrants were forged and given as collateral security at fifty cents on the dollar. From this source the sum of $500,000 was realized. The total of forgeries of Warrants discovered is $250,000.

Upwards of $250,000 of the stock of the California Lumber Company was also forged. This was hypothecated at about twenty-five cents on the dollar, making $62,500.

The actual forgeries upon some of the mercantile firms in the city are calculated to amount to the sum of $50,000 at least. The following figures will convey some idea of the extent of the Meiggs operations so far as they have been developed:

Amount of failure	$800,000
Comptroller's Warrants forged	1,000,000
California Lumber Company Stock forged	250,000
Forgeries on sundry firms	50,000
Total	$2,100,000

From the above forgeries, the following sums were probably realized:

$1,000,000 Comptroller's Warrants hypothecated at 50 cents on the dollar	$500,000
$250,000 California Lumber Company's Stock hypothecated at 25 cents on the dollar	62,500
Forgeries on several firms	50,000
Total	$612,500

It is thought by some that this is by no means the extent of this colossal swindle, and that in a few days much larger amounts will be discovered.

The bark *America* was purchased by Mr. E. Seaman, a gentleman closely connected with Meiggs and his business of late, and who held a power of attorney from Jesse L. Wetmore, when that gentleman went to the Eastern States some months since. In this connection, it is understood that Meiggs has swindled Wetmore to a large amount. The *America*, it is said, was provisioned for a two years' voyage, and her bill for "fine stores," such as preserved meats and fruits, spices, wines, &c., amounted to the sum of $2,300. It is also said that she carried four guns, two of them brass pieces. Her crew being composed of men ready to do the bidding of their master in any emergency, any attempt to take her at sea would meet with a desperate resistance. The character of Meiggs is known to be one of prompt decision when in a "tight place," and it is presumed that rather than be taken alive and brought to this port, he would destroy himself. The only object, then, in overhauling the vessel, would be to get the money from on board.

Mr. Meiggs left his mansion, on the corner of Broadway and Montgomery-street, with all the furniture in it unsold, and there was nothing to indicate but that the house was occupied. Even his wife's canary birds in the cages were left behind. Meiggs was President of the San Francisco Loan Accumulating Fund Society, and great confidence was placed in his judgment by the members. He forfeited his stock, however, sometime since by a failure to pay the monthly dues as required. Many of the employees of the California Lumber Company at Mendocino had allowed their wages to be retained by him, and by his flight are defrauded to a large amount. He had considerable property in a place named "Meiggsville," a short distance up the coast, which his creditors will, we presume, take care of.

It seems that there were some few debts which Meiggs had the conscience to pay before his departure. He had in his hands some $1,200 belonging to a youth in Page, Bacon & Co.'s office, who [illegible] upon him. This he paid the day before he left. It is stated also, that a sum of money from him was delivered after his departure, to a firm in Montgomery-street, with instructions to apply it to the liquidation of certain debts of comparatively small amount. The day before he disappeared, he is said to have gone around town paying little bills, ranging between ten and three hundred dollars, which he owed various tradesmen.

The Arrest of Smyth Clark for Alleged Embezzlement.

On Friday night, about 11 o'clock, Smyth Clark, late Mayor's clerk, was arrested upon a warrant issued on the complaint of the Mayor, S. P. Webb, who charged him with the embezzlement of notes and scrip, amounting in all to the sum of $209,000—which was obtained from purchasers of city slip property, and that he now holds possession of these funds, and refuses to pay them over to the proper officers of the city, as required by law to do. Mr. Clark was in custody, and an examination had not been concluded on the 18th.

Attack on Petropoloski by the English and French Fleets—Defeat of the Allies.

The Allied Forces have met with their first repulse in naval operations during the present war with Russia. Although the only information in this matter has been derived from English and French sources, the general impression is, that in the bombardment of Petropoloski the Russians had a decided advantage. The principal part of the French squadron engaged was lying in the San Francisco harbor on the 16th ult., where it was to be speedily joined by a portion of the English fleet, to winter in Monterey harbor.

It is very evident, says the San Francisco *Herald*, that the Allies got the worst of it—in fact, they were defeated; and it would not be at all surprising if the Russian Governor reported to the Emperor that he had gained a victory over six of the allied men-of-war, and sent them back whence they came in a very disabled condition. The French and English fought well, but the resolution of the Russians is evinced by the vigor with which they defended an insignificant town in Kamschatka, against a powerful and thoroughly equipped fleet of the enemy. The Russians served their artillery with great effect, doing much more damage to the allies, we suspect, than the latter are willing to acknowledge. There is reason to believe that the English frigate *President* was badly cut up, and *La Forte* pretty severely handled. We have received accounts, also, which indicate that the loss of the allies was nearly four times as great as at first reported.

The battle on shore, between the British and French marines and the Russian soldiers was, beyond doubt, disastrous to the former. The Russians under cover kept up a murderous fire upon the attacking forces,—compelled them to abandon their march upon the town,—to retreat, and report has it, in great confusion to their ships, and finally to set sail without having accomplished, practically, anything. Petropoloski has not been touched. The *Aurora* and the *Dwina* are still in port; the former has been almost dismantled. The only trophy the Allies have secured is an unfortunate trading vessel, with three or four guns on board, belonging to the Russian American Company, which happened to run into the fleet before it was aware of its presence, and which, of course, surrendered without firing a gun.

The San Francisco *Herald* gives a full account of the scene of the defeat, and the particulars:

PETROPOLOSKI—ITS SITUATION.

Petropoloski is situated on the eastern shore of Kamschatka, and is a place of considerable importance. It is the residence of the Military Commandant, and is always well garrisoned. To convey an accurate idea of the fortifications and the position of the town, is a somewhat difficult matter. It is situated on a kind of inner bay, and the sand-bank behind which the Russian frigate *Aurora* and the armed ship *Dwina* were moored, ran across the Bay, parallel with the town, leaving a narrow entrance from the inner to the outer Bay, somewhat like our Golden Gate. The outward Bay is formed by a narrow strip of land running in a southeasterly direction, and terminates by a peninsula at the extremity of which was a fort. This narrow strip of land is very mountainous and thickly wooded and completely shelters the town in that direction. On the opposite side is the main land, on which were two forts, one considerably below, and the other above the fort on the above-mentioned peninsula. These latter were outside the sand-bar. The town on the inner bay is built on a rising ground, the top of which was covered with batteries. The post being an important one, and the Czar being fully aware of the strength of the Allied fleets in the Pacific, about a month before the news of the declaration of war could reach the Allied fleets, the garrison was increased. Reinforcements from Siberia, under the command of a Russian General of some renown, but whose name was known to none of the officers of the *Forte*, were conveyed from a garrison in the interior of Siberia down the river Amoor to the bay of Saghalien, and from thence across the Ochotsk Sea to Petropoloski. The river Amoor is navigable for steamers, and the troops were thus conveyed to their destination.

THE ATTACK.

Ever since the declaration of war became known on this coast, the Allied fleet has been in search of the Russian fleet, and we are assured that the attack on Petropoloski was not premeditated. On the 29th of August, the Allied fleet, consisting of the French vessels of war *Forte*, *Eurydice* and *Obligado*, and English vessels of war *President*, *Pique* and steamer *Virago*, hove in sight of Petropoloski, being at the time in want of water, and before a gun was fired, the batteries on the outward harbor opened upon them. The fleet labored under a great many disadvantages, and in consequence of the strength of the current and the dense fog which prevailed, was unable to approach nearer than three miles from the sand-bar which divided the harbor. They, however, returned the fire, when the three batteries in the outward harbor, viz., the battery on the peninsula, and the two on the main land on the opposite side, and the *Aurora* and *Dwina*, sheltered behind the sand-bar in front, and at first concealed from the view of the Allied Fleet, opened a galling fire. Laboring under these and other disadvantages, and being only provided with one steamer, the Allied Fleet were unable to approach nearer. A brisk cannonade was kept up for some time, and shot and shell were vomited forth by the Allied Fleet. After the first half hour, the outside battery on the main land and below the battery on the peninsula on the opposite side, was silenced, and the troops with which it was garrisoned retired toward the town. The battery on the peninsula hauled down the Russian flag shortly after. We should have stated that the bombardment commenced on the 1st of September, and on the second day a detachment of marines, numbering about 600, and composed equally of French and English, were ordered to land, for the purpose of spiking the guns and completing the destruction of the abandoned forts. Under cover of the guns of the fleet they landed, but they had no sooner commenced the work than a murderous fire was opened upon them by the Russians, who had retired from the forts, and had concealed themselves in the brushwood. Between fifty and sixty of the marines fell, and the remainder, after the work of demolition was completed, retired to their boats. It was impossible to form any estimate of the loss on the Russian side, but it was supposed to be much greater than that of the Allies. During the four days of the bombardment, the batteries which overlooked the town on the inner bay did great execution, and also the *Aurora* and *Dwina*, which, sheltered by the sandbar, poured forth their volleys, while the enemy's shots could not reach them. The French officers describe the havoc committed among the Russians as awful in the extreme. Many of them were cut in two by the balls from the allied fleet. The bombardment lasted for four days, at the expiration of which time the allied fleet got underway and proceeded in a southerly direction, and shortly afterwards fell in with and captured the *Sitka*. The mainmast of the *Forte* was broken in two by a ball from one of the batteries. The foremast was also considerably damaged, as well as several other parts of the vessel. All the damages are, however, repaired, with the exception of the mainmast, which is only spliced. Anything to equal the order and regularity observable on board the *Forte*, we never before witnessed.

INCIDENTS.

During the engagement one of the sailors was shot through the heart, on the upper deck, near the captain. The *Eurydice* lost three officers and several men; but what the loss of the *Obligado* was, we were unable to ascertain. The bombardment of Petropoloski would have been continued till the place was reduced to submission, but for a lack of provisions. By some unaccountable oversight, there is no storeship attached to the fleet, and they were consequently obliged to make sail for some port where they might recruit. The English portion of the fleet put into Vancouver's Island, taking the prizes with them, and the French sailed for San Francisco.

RUSSIAN ACCOUNTS.

According to the Russian official record, the population of Petropoloski in 1850 was 875, but it has considerably increased of late, particularly since the establishment of the Siberian Capital, Nijni-Kamschatka. The population under the recent accession to the garrison, probably exceeds 1800. The *Aurora*, which did so much execution from behind the sand bar, is a 44-gun frigate, and the *Dwina* is, probably, a transport ship, lightly armed. The strength of the attacking forces may be inferred, from the fact that *La Forte* is a first-class frigate, with 500 men, and carrying 60 guns, eight of which are 80 pounders, and fifty-one 30-pounders. The *Eurydice* has 230 men, and carries thirty guns, four of which are 30-pounders, and twenty-six 30-pounders. The *Obligado* carries twelve guns, all 30-pounders, and 130 men. The English frigate *President* carried 50 guns; the *Pique*, 40; and the *Virago*, 6. Total, 206. We have not been able to ascertain the number of guns mounted by the several forts at Petropoloski, but they probably did not exceed 150 guns. The place is strongly fortified by nature, and is capable of resisting a much superior force. On a review of the circumstances as detailed, it is pretty evident that the allied fleet did not accomplish a great deal at Petropoloski, and the Russians can, with some show of justice, publish it in Europe as a victory. The capture of the *Sitka* can hardly atone for the departure of so powerful a fleet from a place so comparatively defenceless as Petropoloski without having effected anything. The *Sitka* is a vessel belonging to the Russian American Company, and plied regularly between Sitka and Petropoloski. It is stated that the *Sitka* carried 10 guns, but as her whole complement of men was only 25, she would scarcely be able to man more than three guns. It was, of course, exceedingly prudent in the commander of so small a vessel to surrender his flag when six men-of-war hove in sight, each of which were more than a match for him. The passengers and crew of the *Sitka* are detained on board the *Forte* as prisoners of war. What disposition is to be made of them we could not ascertain.

MORE PARTICULARS FROM ANOTHER SOURCE.

We learn, from another source, that the total loss on the British side did not fall short of 120 men, and that the casualties among the French were equally numerous. When the marines landed for the purpose of spiking the guns of the abandoned forts, (under the cover of the guns of the fleet,) an attack was almost the last thing that was expected; but the moment the captain of the marines showed himself, he was shot dead by the Russian sharp-shooters, who lay in an ambuscade in the bushes, and every man of whom a glimpse could be caught shared the same fate. On the marines pressed, notwithstanding the galling hidden fire, and when they endeavored to retrace their steps, it is stated that they lost their path, and found themselves suddenly brought up by a sand-bank or precipice, upwards of seventy feet in depth. Deadly volleys were poured on them from the rear, and there was no alternative left but to jump or be shot dead. In this dilemma, some leaped from the precipice and were killed, and those who remained shared the same fate. It was what might be termed a horrible dilemma, either horn of which was equally fatal. It is admitted, on all sides, that the Russians fought with a bravery and determination seldom equaled. As an example of the unflinching courage displayed by them, an anecdote is related of a Russian sentinel, at whom upwards of sixty rifle shots were aimed, but nothing could overcome his stoicism, and he continued to pace up and down the ramparts of the fort on which he was stationed, without turning his head either to the left or to the right; he escaped. The condition of the French vessels in port bears ample testimony to the skill of the Russians in gunnery, and it is stated that it will take a considerable sum to make the necessary repairs. The British frigate *President*, is reported to be in a very disabled condition, and it was with difficulty that she reached Vancouver's Island. One shot from the Russian forts killed thirteen men on her deck, and she was bored through and through in several places.

We have thus been at considerable pains to obtain all the particulars of the bombardment of Petropoloski from every accessible source, and give them for what they are worth. It is pretty evident, from all the facts which have thus far come to light, that the allied fleet by no means expected the warm reception which was extended to them at Petropoloski.

THE FRENCH ACCOUNT.

The following particulars of the attack of the Allied Fleet upon Petropoloski, in addition to those published by us yesterday, were furnished to the *Echo du Pacifique*, by an officer of the French frigate *La Forte*:

On the 28th of July, the fleet, consisting of the English frigate *President*, 50 guns; the *Pique*, 40 guns; the steamer *Virago*, 6 guns; and the French frigate *La Forte*, 60 guns, 500 men; *L'Eurydice*, 30 guns, 230 men, and brig *L'Obligado*, 12 guns, 130 men, left the Sandwich Islands for Petropoloski. The advanced period of the season excited fears of many difficulties. These fears were realized, for the coast was enveloped in thick fogs, which greatly retarded the progress of the vessels, and compelled them to advance with extreme caution. The fog was such that the officers could scarcely distinguish the signals at a distance of two lengths of the ship. For the same reason the *Eurydice* was unable to keep company with the rest of the squadron, and only came up with it at Petropoloski. The fleet arrived in sight of Petropoloski towards the last of August, after having experienced very bad weather. The season did not permit any delay, and preparations for action were made forthwith. The place offered obstacles which were by no means expected.

The Allies thought they would have to attack with superior forces, a place poorly defended and slightly fortified. They found themselves deceived, before a formidable fortress, defended by eight separate forts, armed with more than 150 cannon and 1,300 men. Just as the fleet was about to commence the bombardment of the place, Admiral Price fell mortally wounded by a ball discharged accidentally while loading his pistols, the ball passing through his heart. Consternation spread among the crews. Admiral Price was loved and respected by all. His courage, his coolness, his kindness, and the numerous proofs of daring which he had given on several difficult occasions, had gained for him universal regard. This melancholy disaster on the very eve of battle deprived him of the opportunity of distinguishing himself, and the squadron of one of its best officers. It was on the morning of the very day fixed for the attack, that Admiral Price expired on board. Out of respect for his memory, the attack was postponed until next day.

On the 31st of August the engagement commenced. The Russian frigate *Aurora*, of 46 guns, and the *Dwina*, were sheltered behind a sort of sand key or bank in front of Petropoloski. The Allied Fleet concentrated their fire upon the three most advanced forts. They were at the time about one mile distant from the town, which they could not possibly reach through the narrow and dangerous inlet leading to it, without first silencing those outside batteries. Two hundred and fifty pieces of cannon thundered at the same time. The balls from either side passed over the sand bank and struck the forts and ships. After quite a lively cannonade, the three batteries were silenced—the Russian cannoneers were killed or abandoned their guns. The [illegible], and the vessels without trouble on that side advanced towards the town. The next day they opened a very lively fire upon that point and upon the Russian ships. The balls perforated the *Aurora* at all points, and carried away her [illegible]. The order to land was given, and, under the direction of an American pilot, who had represented the environs of the town as quite easy of access, and not very woody, the forces of the Allies landed upon the beach and advanced upon the principal redoubt. But, whether by mistake or treachery, they found themselves entangled among thick brambles and bushes, which arrested their progress at every step and afforded the Russian marksmen a secure and almost impenetrable shelter. The similarity in the uniforms of the Russian and English caused confusion in the ranks of the French, as they were afraid to fire upon the red uniforms, thinking they might be those of their brethren-in-arms. Exposed to a fire to which they could not reply, the troops sustained it with the greatest intrepidity, and directed their attacks against the fortifications. After a fierce combat on both sides the Russians were defeated, their cannon spiked, the fort dismantled, and forty-three prisoners taken. Fearing to expose the troops any longer to a murderous fire, the order was given for them to re-embark.

It would have been impossible to take the place without great loss. It was necessary, in order to reduce it, to have recourse to a regular siege. Time pressed, and the advanced period of the season permitted no delay. It became necessary to abandon a field of battle, upon which were left [illegible] stores filled with munitions in flames, one fort demolished, and more than 100 Russian bodies. The Allies afterwards captured the *Sitka*, a vessel belonging to the Russian American Company, and [illegible]. This last [illegible] 40 prisoners, among them a Colonel, and a Captain of a vessel, remained in the hands of the Allies.

Fate of Raousset Boulbon.

Count Raousset Boulbon was executed by the Mexicans in Guaymas, on the 12th September. All the rest of the prisoners [illegible]

...of the ... Seventy were brought to this port; one hundred ... Guaymas ... and there was another party for Guaymas ... an opportunity to go to San Blas.

The Count attempted to land Guaymas in a canoe ... but [illegible] ... compelled to throw overboard his arms and powder, which was wet. However, when he landed he proceeded to Governor YANEZ of Sonora, and had an interview with him. The Governor informed him that he must leave the country, as the populace were violently opposed to him. The Count assured him that he intended to keep perfectly quiet, to which YANEZ answered, so long as he did so, he need fear nothing. In the meantime about thirty Frenchmen ... possession of a house called the French Hotel, from whence they opened a fire upon the Mexicans, who surrounded the house. ... On the next day July 11th, the engagement in Guaymas took place, the result of which is well known. The Mexicans numbered over one thousand strong, the French and Dutch about five hundred. The conflict was terrible, and many whom Count RAOUSSET counted upon to aid him were found missing. Our informant states that on July 11th, he counted over sixty dead bodies, (Frenchmen,) in the streets, and many more died of their wounds. The Mexicans fought from the tops of their houses, besides having field pieces charged with grape, chain and canister, with which they made havoc among the French troops.

Somewhat conflicting with the above is the statement made to the *Evening News* by Dr. FRANCIS CARTON, who came passenger in the *Decouverte*. He states that on the 7th of August, the day he left Guaymas, Count RAOUSSET had been convicted and sentenced to be shot. The trials of the remainder of the officers had been deferred until after the execution of the Count, when they were to be immediately proceeded with. One hundred and seventy of the privates of the Expedition had been dispatched by the Governor, in two vessels, for San Blas, where they were to be set at liberty.

The following letters were translated from one written just before the Count's execution. It must be borne in mind that RAOUSSET wrote under surveillance—every sheet, as fast as filled, was carried to the Mexican authorities, and to CALVO, the French Consul, for their inspection; copies were taken by those gracious functionaries, and not even the poor satisfaction allowed the dying man, to pour out his heart unrestrainedly to his friends.

GUAYMAS, 11th August, 1854.

M. ..., San Francisco—*Dear Friend:* I shall be shot to-morrow morning. I am (*en capilla*) preparing for death, and it is, therefore, that I write you. My fidelity to my word, and my engagements, which you will find in the words which I addressed to you, obliged me to fight on the 13th of July, in spite of my doubts of the issue of the combat.

[illegible]

CTE. DE RAOUSSET BOULBON.

Miscellaneous.

Ex-Mayor GARRISON's salary for the past year has been appropriated as follows: [illegible] ... Total, $4,000.

EDWARD F. BEALE, Esq., late Superintendent of Indian Affairs, left by the *Golden Gate*, on his way to Washington. His accounts and vouchers have been examined by his successor, Mr. HENLEY, and by J. ROSS BROWNE, Esq., Fiscal Agent of the Government in California; and the result is [illegible].

Rich gold mines had been discovered at San Diego and at San Jose, Lower California.

The California State Agricultural Society have held their first annual exhibition in San Francisco. The Cattle Show was scarcely as full as had been anticipated, though some very fine animals of different kinds were on view. The horticultural and farm and orchard produce exhibition was better supplied.

An attempt has been made by means of a "Pacific Loan and Security Bank," to introduce a paper currency into the State, but nearly every journal has loudly condemned the scheme.

A "strong-minded woman," of the name of PELLET, from Syracuse, N.Y., has miserably failed in her attempt to give public lectures on politics here.

The State Supreme Court has decided that the Chinese fall under the meaning of that clause of the Constitution of California which says: "No black, or mulatto person, or Indian, shall be allowed to give evidence in favor of, or against a white man." In a local court (the Recorder's,) it has, however, been solemnly decided that a native of Hindostan can testify for or against a white man.

BARNEY WILLIAMS and lady were all the rage at San Francisco.

The Peoples' Theatre has "dried up." The rainy season opened on the 4th.

The mining news continues favorable.

The trial of Col. WALKER, ex-President of the "Republic of Sonora," was proceeding in the U. S. District Court.

Drs. MARCY and TOBY have discovered a new pass through the Sierra Nevada, near the head of the middle fork of the river San Joaquin. By this pass a road can be constructed direct from Mariposa to Salt Lake, the distance being estimated at less than five hundred miles.

LATER FROM OREGON.

A few papers of later date reach us. The contemplated expedition against the Snake Indians had been abandoned, principally from lack of funds, and from doubts of the policy of such proceedings at present.

There is much ill feeling towards the Hudson Bay Company's officers, who are said to furnish the Indians with arms and ammunition. The death of Governor OGDEN, the Chief Factor of the Hudson Bay Company on this coast, has called forth expressions of regret. He was much esteemed.

The Colapooie mines, notwithstanding much talk about them, seems to have amounted to nothing.

CHILI.

The latest from Valparaiso is to Sept. 30. We have no political news of importance. The principal topic of discussion in the papers is the bill now before Congress for the reorganization of the National Guard on a better system. Every citizen, from the age of 18 to 50, is liable to serve.

The income of Chile for the year has been $11,... ; the expenses, $11,376,056.

The public holidays, in honor of the Independence, have been celebrated all over the Republic and business in consequence was almost at a stand-still. The *Mercurio* calculates that two balls given in honor of the occasion, one in Santiago and shipped in Valparaiso ... hundred thousand dollars.

There were 20 British and 4 American vessels in the port of Valparaiso on the 26th of September.

BOLIVIA.

From this Republic we have no direct news. By the last accounts received at Valparaiso the country was quiet, and BELZU, the President, was at Sucre.

PERU.

From Lima we have received papers to the 10th.

ECHENIQUE has as yet done nothing towards fulfilling his boast of defeating CASTILLA. On the contrary, the latter has almost invariably been successful in the slightest skirmishes that have as yet taken place. Gen. SAN RAMON, with three thousand men had advanced to join CASTILLA, and we are told not to be surprised if Ex-President ECHENIQUE and suite soon make their appearance in Panama to try the benefit of our climate, and take lessons in the science of Government from our Legislature.

Although the Government lately issued a proclamation to the effect that there would be no more "presses" for the army, they have again resorted to this means of raising patriots.

The *Comercio* publishes a statement of the shipping business of the port of Callao for the month of September. During that period it appears that 43 vessels, of the aggregate of 26,172 tons, were loaded at the Chincha Islands—of these, 19 cleared for England with 11,697 tons, 12 to the United States with 6,030 tons, and 5 to France with 2,394 tons. There were 28 British and 7 United States vessels in the port of Callao on the 10th of this month, and 27 British and 9 United States vessels at the Chincha Islands.

ECUADOR.

From this Republic we have so seldom an opportunity of hearing directly that we are obliged to take at second-hand the statements furnished by the occasional correspondents of the Peruvian and Chilian journals.

The project of again forming a confederation of the Republics of Colombia is not to be brought forward this session, on account of the dread felt by the clerical party of the doctrines advocated in New-Granada, which, they fear, would then spread to their country.

During the opening of a road lately, the ruins of an ancient city was discovered in the mountains, about ten leagues from the city of Loja, and preparations are being made to explore it, in the hope of finding as much gold as in the Huacas of Cuenca.

The President's message dwells particularly on her good harmony with the United States.

CALIFORNIA MARKETS.

Semi-Monthly Market Review.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday Evening, Oct. 13, 1854.

At the date of our last semi-monthly reference to the market, [illegible]

FLOUR—[illegible]

BEEF—[illegible]

HAMS—[illegible]

BACON SIDES—[illegible]

SHOULDERS—Sale of 25 hhds. at 7½c.@8c. ℔ ℔.

LARD—[illegible]

BUTTER—[illegible]

CHEESE—[illegible]

COAL—Sales of 91 tons Lackawana, at $29 50; 81 do. at $..; 56 do. Chili at $33, and 200 do. West Hartly at $30 ℔ ton. Received 1,287 tons.

LUMBER—The market continues thoroughly stocked with all descriptions, and the demand, particularly for Eastern, is light. [illegible]

Marriages and Deaths in California.

MARRIED.

In Stockton, Oct. ..., Robert ..., of San Joaquin County, to Miss Maria Reed, of Bethany, Penn.

In San Francisco, Oct. 4, by Rev. W. ..., ... of Marysville, Cal., to Miss E. C. ..., of Chicago, Ill.

In San Francisco, Oct. 7, at the Revere House, by Rev. S. H. Willey, ..., to Miss Charlotte ..., of Janesville, Wis.

In Stockton, Oct. 2, ... to Miss Mary J. Rork, both of San Joaquin County.

At the residence of Samuel Ferguson, Esq., on the Calaveras, ... to Miss Louisa ..., both of San Joaquin County.

In Siskiyou, Sept. 27, Samuel ... to Laurel Deborys, both formerly of the Sandwich Islands.

In Scott Valley, Sept. 17, G. H. ..., to Mrs. Lucinda ..., of Scott Valley.

In Sacramento, Oct. 6, at the house of Angus Frierson, Esq., by Rev. J. A. Benton, Mr. Erasmus W. ..., of Philadelphia, to Miss Joanna E. Keese, of Buffalo, N.Y.

In Sacramento, Oct. 4, by Justice Aubury, Mr. Adam Holloway to Miss Charlotte ....

In San Francisco, Oct. 4, by Rev. E. Brierly, Mr. James C. West to Miss Maria M. Meek, both of this city.

In San Francisco, Oct. 4, by Right Rev. Bishop Kipp, Mr. John A. Smoot to Miss Anna Clarke.

In San Francisco, by Rev. Mr. Cutler, Mr. S. C. Johnson, of San Francisco, to Miss Lucy E. Dodge, of Lowell, Mass.

In Sacramento, Oct. 5, by Rev. E. T. Creach, Mr. David Zumwalt to Miss Nancy Murphy.

In Georgetown, Oct. 1, Mr. David E. ..., Sheriff of El Dorado County, to Miss Nina L. Terrill, of Trumbull County, Ohio.

In San Francisco, on the 5th Oct., by Rev. E. Brierly, John V. McElwee of Philadelphia, and Miss Mary A. Scott, of Boston, Mass.

At Powell's Rancho, El Dorado County, on the 1st Oct., Samuel P. Nye to Mrs. Matilda Preston.

DIED.

At the Long Valley House, Placer County, Sept. 26, Idvinda E., daughter of Charles W. and I. E. Humphreys, aged 2 years and 6 months.

In Sonora, Sept. 26, Rev. Henry Kinney, for the last seven years a missionary at the Sandwich Islands.

In Sonora, Sept. 17, Wm. K. Smith, aged 43 years, a native of Kentucky.

In San Francisco, Oct. 3, Isaac Henry Hinckley, of Barnstable, Mass., aged 21 years.

In San Francisco, Oct. 5, from hemorrhage of the lungs, John Shinner, aged 44 years.

In San Francisco, Oct. 5, Jonathan Frisby, late of Mobile, Ala., aged 30 years.

In San Francisco, Oct. 4, after an illness of six weeks, Sarah E., daughter of Archibald McDougal, aged 7 years and 6 months.

At San Jose, Oct. 5, Edwin, son of Wm. J. and Emily C. Whitney, of San Francisco, aged 11 months and 17 days.

IMPORTANT CASE.

Trial of the Master of an African Slaver—His Conviction.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Nov. 9.

Before Hon. Judges Nelson and Betts.

The Court opened this morning at 10 o'clock and the trial of Capt. SMITH for piracy was resumed. The public attendance was larger than on any previous occasion since the case commenced. The first witness called this morning for the defence was

John A. Machado—His testimony substantially was as follows: I am a resident of this City, but was born in the Western Islands which are part of the dominions of the crown of Portugal; I have lived here for six or seven years; I know Signor Lemos, and saw him two or three months ago in this City; I am not acquainted with Don Salvador de Castro, but have heard of him; I know Lemos' son as well as himself; the senior Lemos is in Cuba now, I believe; I do not think he knows the English language; he speaks Portuguese; I have known him altogether for about three years; I cannot recollect nor state how long he may have been here at a time.

Cross-examined by the District Attorney—I have often cleared ships from this port; I was naturalized here and have my papers; Cornelius Aguero and I. B. Galen were my witnesses; I am employed in the African trade; I cleared the *Sierra Leone*.

Q.—Did you clear the *Gambia*? A.—The *Sierra Leone* was the *Gambia*, because she was intended for the Gambia trade.

Q.—Did she not bear the name of the *Gambia*? A.—Yes, but she did not trade to Gambia, and was called the *Sierra Leone* because she was to be sent there.

Q.—Did she not bear the name Gambia painted on her? A.—Yes.

Q.—And went under that name for a while? A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you ever seen Smith at your office? A.—I do not remember to have ever seen him there, although he may have been.

Q.—How often have you seen Señor Lemos? A.—I have seen him many times.

Q.—When did you see him first? A.—I saw him somewhere about two years ago; it may have been three, but it was, I think, at least two years ago.

Q.—Where did you see him here? A.—I used to see him in the streets, but he seldom came to my office.

Q.—Were ever you in Cuba? A.—No; I only saw him here.

Q.—With whom did Señor Lemos live in Fourth-avenue? A.—I do not know; I think he lived in Fourth-avenue, because about three months ago I saw him in Union-square, and I have been told that he lived in Fourth-avenue by somebody, but I do not remember who it was.

Q.—When he was here three months ago, what was his business with you? A.—He had no business whatever with me; but he sent me a letter to get a chronometer repaired.

Q.—Do you know what Señor Lemos' business was here? A.—I do not exactly know.

Q.—Do you know anything of it? A.—I believe he bought vessels here, but I do not know anything further about it; I used to see him in the streets and in Madame Mondon's.

Q.—Did you see him in Madame Mondon's? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was he there with Don Salvador de Castro? A.—Yes; I have seen him there half a dozen times.

Q.—When was De Castro here? A.—Sometime last Spring; about the month of May.

Q.—Do you know where he went to? A.—He went to Havana.

Q.—Do you know a man of the name of Sturtevant, from Maine? A.—Yes; I chartered a vessel for him on an African voyage—the brig *Ecco*.

Q.—How long ago is that? A.—About two years ago.

Q.—Did you tell Sturtevant that you were the Portuguese agent in this City for the Slave-trade?

Mr. O'Conor objected, and the question was not admitted.

William Figueira sworn:

Mr. O'Conor—Q.—Do you reside in this City? A.—I do.

Q.—How long have you resided here? A.—About a year and a month lately.

Q.—Were you here formerly? A.—Yes.

Q.—Are you related to the Portuguese Consul here? A.—I am his brother.

Q.—Of what country are you yourself a native? A.—I am a native of New-York.

Q.—But your parents were Portuguese? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know Señor Lemos? A.—I do.

Q.—Was he here during the early part of this year? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know where he boarded? A.—I think he boarded in Madame Mondon's, and in Fourth-avenue.

Q.—What countryman was he? A.—He was a Portuguese.

Q.—Did he speak any other language that you are aware of? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—Were you intimate with him? A.—Yes, so-so; I talked with him a good deal.

Q.—Were you quite confident he could not speak English? A.—Quite confident.

Q.—Was he ever anything but a sojourner here; a temporary resident? A.—Not that I am aware of.

Q.—How long ago did you first see him in this country? A.—I think it was in last September or October.

Q.—Do you know where he is now? A.—I think he is in the island of Cuba.

Q.—He never was, to your knowledge, a resident of this country. A.—Never.

Cross-examined by the *District Attorney*—Q.—Where is your place of business? A.—No. 81 Front-street.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—In Twenty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Lexington-avenue.

Q.—And you conduct a business in the City? A.—I am in business with my brother.

Q.—What is he? A.—Portuguese Consul General.

Q.—How long is he Consul? A.—He has been Consul General for two or three years.

Q.—Was not your father once Consul General? A.—Yes, and he is now Portuguese Minister.

Q.—What is your brother's business? A.—Importing wines, cork-wood, ivory, gum copal, and the like.

Q.—Imported from where? A.—Lisbon.

Q.—Any other business? A.—No; not for the last two or three years.

Q.—Have you any vessels? A.—No.

Q.—Do you clear any? A.—Yes; a great many.

Mr. O'Conor objected to this mode of cross-examination, and was sustained by the Court.

District Attorney, continued: Did you ever see Capt. Smith before? A.—I believe I saw him once or twice with Mr. Lemos.

Q.—Where? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Was it at your store? A.—It might have been there, or in the street, or anywhere else.

Q.—Did you ever see him in your store? A.—I did once, but I cannot remember when.

Q.—Within a year? A.—It must have been.

Q.—Did he have conversations with you? A.—Not with me.

Q.—With whom then? A.—With Mr. Lemos; he had called in to see him.

Q.—Was there no one else there? A.—Really, I do not remember.

Q.—Has your brother ever seen Mr. Lemos? A.—He must have seen him.

Q.—Was he present at the time Smith called to see Lemos? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Did you ever see Capt. Smith but once? A.—Never, that I remember.

Q.—Did you ever converse with him? A.—Never.

Q.—When did you first see Lemos? A.—I think I saw him in October, 1853.

Q.—Is that the first time you saw him? A.—I think that is about the first time I saw him.

Q.—Did you see him in May last? A.—I do not know whether he was in town then or not.

Q.—Have you seen him within three months? A.—No, I have not.

Q.—Cannot you tell me where he lived in Fourth-avenue? A.—I heard that he lived above the Clarendon.

Q.—Did you ever visit him there? A.—Never.

Q.—Don Salvador de Castro, did you know him? A.—I knew one Don Salvador de Castro.

Q.—Where did you know him? A.—In New-York.

Q.—Where did you see him? A.—In my office.

Q.—Had you conversations with him? A.—Yes.

Q.—How often has he been there? A.—[illegible]

Henry Figueira sworn, and examined by Mr. O'Conor—Q.—Where do you reside? A.—In New-York.

Q.—Are you the Consul here of the King of Portugal? A.—The Consul-General.

Q.—How long have you resided in New-York for this last time? A.—I have been in this City for six or seven years; perhaps more.

Q.—You are a brother of the last witness? A.—Yes.

Q.—During your residence in this City, have you met with a person named Señor Lemos? A.—Yes; I know him.

Q.—You know him well? A.—Yes, personally.

Q.—Was he here during any portion of this current year, 1854? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where did he board? A.—In Madame Mondon's, Broome-street, and in No. 59 Fourth-avenue.

Q.—Of what country are you a native? A.—I am a subject of Portugal.

Q.—And of Portuguese blood and family? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long ago did you first know Señor Lemos? A.—I knew him last year.

Q.—Could he speak English? A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever know him to be a permanent resident here? A.—No.

Q.—Where is he now? A.—I think he is in the island of Cuba.

Q.—When did you last see him? A.—I last saw him, I think, in the month of June or July last.

Q.—In December, or January, or February last, had you any secretary or person of that description in your office? A.—No, I had no secretary; I do the work myself.

Cross-examined by the District Attorney—Q.—You have answered the question that you were a subject of Portugal? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where were you born? A.—I have understood that I was born in Lisbon, but I cannot swear to that fact; I am not aware that any but a native of Portugal could hold the office of Consul General to that Government.

Q.—Are you naturalized? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When did you come to this country? A.—In 1831.

Q.—When did you first come? A.—I have no recollection of the time I first came here.

Q.—Were you here in 1836? A.—I was.

Q.—Were you here in 1833? A.—I do not know.

Q.—How old were you in 1836? A.—I would have to go into a calculation to tell you that.

Q.—At what time was your father made Minister to Portugal? A.—In 1841.

Q.—Was he in New-York in 1836? A.—He was here at the time of the usurpation of Don Miguel.

Q.—Do you own any vessels here? A.—No.

Q.—You know Señor Lemos? A.—Yes.

Q.—When did you get acquainted with him? A.—Last year.

Q.—Who introduced you? A.—He introduced himself.

Q.—Where? A.—In my office.

Q.—How often did he come on business? A.—He came to present himself to me as a Portuguese subject.

Q.—Had he anybody with him? A.—Not at that time.

Q.—Has he ever had any business with you at any time? A.—That I decline to answer.

The District Attorney submitted whether the witness was not bound to answer.

The Court was of opinion that the question was not relevant. The business may have been private, and in that case it could have nothing to do with this case.

The District Attorney continued—Q.—Did you see Smith before? A.—Yes; I have seen him in the street and at my office.

Q.—How often at your office? A.—That I don't know, but I have seen him there.

Q.—Have you seen him there with Lemos? A.—That was his business to see Lemos.

Q.—Were you present at any conversations between them? A.—No.

Q.—Did you know the brig called the *Julia Moulton*? A.—I never saw her.

Q.—Do you know anything of her? A.—No.

Q.—How often has Capt. Smith been in your office? A.—I cannot tell exactly.

Q.—Has he never spoken to you? A.—He may have said "Good morning," or something to that effect, but I never had any business with him.

Q.—Did you know a Don Salvador de Castro? A.—Yes.

Q.—Had you ever any business with a Don Salvador de Castro? A.—As Portuguese Consul I decline to answer that question.

District Attorney—Then you must answer as a witness.

Mr. O'Conor—There is no evidence throughout this whole case connecting Don Salvador de Castro with it, beyond the fact that he was once seen standing on the dock. The witness is not bound to answer.

The Court did not regard the question as relevant to the case of the prisoner.

District Attorney—(to the witness)—Have you had any business with Señor Lemos? A.—I will not answer that question.

District Attorney—You may go down.

Mr. O'Conor—(to the Court)—That is our case, Sir.

District Attorney—I wish to ask the last witness another question or two.

The witness again took the stand.

District Attorney—Did you send on board the *Julia Moulton* two barrels of rum and two barrels of wine?

Mr. O'Conor—Wait a moment. I would submit to the decision of the Court the relevancy of that question. The object may be, in the event of the witness answering to it, to make this inquiry the first link in a series of questions intended to connect him with this transaction.

District Attorney—That is the object of the question.

Court—We will admit the question, but the witness need not answer it.

District Attorney—(to the witness)—Did you send on board the *Julia Moulton* two barrels of rum and two barrels of wine?

Witness—I decline to answer, Sir.

District Attorney—That is all.

Mr. O'Conor—Is the comedy played out now?

District Attorney—Yes, and a serious comedy it will be for somebody.

Mr. O'Conor—Then the actors may retire—[illegible]

The Court explained that the closing question put to the last witness admitted, not because it was of any importance considered abstractly, but because it might throw some light on the answer [illegible].

Mr. O'Conor summed up with much ability the case in behalf of the prisoner. [illegible]

After a brief interval in the proceedings, to allow the Jury a respite,

The District Attorney closed the case for the prosecution, in a capital speech. [illegible]

THE CHARGE.

Judge NELSON rose and addressed the jury as follows: Gentlemen of the Jury: The prisoner is indicted upon the 4th and 5th sections of the act of Congress of the 15th of May, 1820. I shall presently refer you more particularly to the provisions of this act. The first count charges that the prisoner, being a ... with force and arms in some place on the coast of Africa, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, being one of the ship's company of the brig called the *Julia Moulton*, owned in whole or in part by a citizen or citizens of the United States, did, piratically and feloniously, forcibly confine and detain five hundred negroes on board of said vessel, with intent of said prisoner to make them slaves, contrary to the statute. The second count is the same as the first, except [illegible]

[illegible]

Now, this is all the evidence, I think, that has been produced [illegible]

[illegible]

The Court then adjourned [illegible]

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, FRIDAY, NOV. 10, 1854.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, (Morning and Evening editions,) is published every day except Sundays, and sent to subscribers in this City at TWO CENTS per copy, or SIX DOLLARS per annum.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Thursday and Friday of each week, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to subscribers at THREE DOLLARS per annum.

THE WEEKLY TIMES contains a selection from the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS per annum. This edition will be sent to FIFTEEN PERSONS.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

The Election—General Results.

Our returns this morning embrace something like one-half the Counties, but two or three—most of them pretty full,—and probably more than three-fourths of the votes in the State. The aggregate vote thus far reported exceeds 300,000;—and the vote on Governor shows a very remarkable equality between the three leading candidates. It stands thus:

SEYMOUR	96,150
CLARK	90,599
ULLMANN	88,074
Seymour's majority	34,740
Total	309,560

The latest returns yet to come in are from Chemung, Delaware, Chenango, Tompkins, Tioga, and Yates in the Southern Tier,—and from Madison, Franklin, Warren, and Essex in the North. The latter, as well as the part yet to come in from St. Lawrence, will undoubtedly increase CLARK's vote considerably and SEYMOUR's but little;—while from the Southern section, judging from past experience, we anticipate much larger accessions to ULLMANN's majorities than to those of either of the other candidates. ULLMANN, however, is far behind that any probable increase will not avail him; but it is barely possible that CLARK may yet overtake SEYMOUR. The probability, however, is that the latter is elected, but by less than *two thousand* majority.

In the returns for Lieutenant Governor, which have less than half the ground of those for Governor, though the City is included, LUDLOW falls behind SEYMOUR's vote in the same Counties 12,900; FOSS's vote increasing over BROWSON 8,800; and SCRUGGS falling behind ULLMANN 5,500;—the comparative votes for the two offices standing thus:

	Seymour.	Clark.	Ullmann.	Brownson.
Governor	43,167	39,164	32,617	7,314
	Ludlow.	Raymond.	Scruggs.	Foss.
Lieut. Gov.	32,254	30,737	28,091	15,546

Ludlow behind Seymour	12,293
Scruggs behind Ullmann	5,526
Raymond ahead of Clark	1,953
Foss ahead of Brownson	8,232

These figures indicate unmistakably the defeat of LUDLOW, and render very probable that of SCRUGGS.

Of members of Congress, our returns show that out of the thirty-three members twenty-three Whigs are known to have been elected, and two more are nearly certain;—while of the successful Democrats we are JOHN WHEELER and ANDREW DEVEN, who voted against the Nebraska bill from beginning to end. The Legislature shows seventy Whigs and less than thirty Democrats elected. A very large Whig majority in the Assembly is, therefore, certain.

The City returns show that WOOD is certainly Mayor, as he has some 500 majority, and the few Election Districts to be heard from will increase rather than diminish it.

News by the North Star.

The *North Star* brings highly interesting news from California and the Pacific. The Independent steamship *Yankee Blade* left San Francisco for Panama, with 800 passengers and $153,000 in specie, on the 20th of September. The next day, while fifteen miles above Point Conception, enveloped in fog, she struck a reef of rocks, and in twenty-five minutes sunk below the promenade deck. In vain attempts to seek the shore, and washed overboard from the wreck, some thirty were lost. The remainder were taken off by the steamer, and mostly carried back to San Francisco. The specie was sunk. The passengers blamed the captain. The captain attributes the accident to some under-current. The Coast Survey says that an irregular variation of the mariner's compass prevails in the channel where she went down.

HENRY MEIGGS lately failed for $500,000, on warrants; then he forged some $500,000 worth of Comptroller's Warrants; then he over-issued stock of the California Lumber Company (of which he was President) to the amount of $250,000, and concluded with forgeries of $50,000 on different firms. Having hypothecated the warrants and stock, he took his family and his brother, the new and popular (Know-Nothing and Reform) Comptroller, and probably some $300,000 in money, and, on the 3d, departed in his bark *American* for parts unknown. Rumors of forgeries and failures in other quarters prevailed, but at the last accounts quiet was coming over the scene.

The death of Count RASCOUSKY DE BOURNOS is circumstantially related, and under the gallows head we publish a letter of his, written the day before his death.

The Allies went seeking the Russians into the Pacific, and away up on the Eastern coast of Kamschatka. They have caught a Tartar. Three English and three French ships attacked Petropaloveski, and came off terribly damaged, being beat back by the Russians with some hundred men less than they started, and with greatly damaged ships. At San Francisco they are to be reinforced by three additional vessels, and by the time your mail—If it be not of consequence, probably, whether it be—comes to Russians or the Allies, but it must be taken at any odds.

There is abundance of news from South America, come also from Oregon and Washington Territory—not of much importance, however. They had received China dates down to the same point that had reached us two or three weeks ago.

The Slave-Trade—An Important Trial.

In the United States Circuit Court sitting in this City, one Captain JAMES SMITH has been convicted of having been engaged in the *Slave-trade* between the Coast of Africa and the Island of Cuba. The sentence of the law, which is *death*, was suspended in order that his counsel might take the necessary steps to move for a new trial. The facts which were proved in this case were substantially these: In January last Capt. SMITH went to Boston, where he purchased the brig *Julia Moulton*, cleared her in ballast for Newport, and on the 2d of February brought her to this port. Here he engaged one JAMES WILLS as mate, telling him that he was going on a Slave-trading voyage, agreeing to pay him $40 a month on the outward voyage, and from $1,200 to $2,000 for the passage back. A crew was shipped of about fifteen persons, mostly young men, and a large quantity of provisions, water, &c., with lumber, was taken on board. On the 11th of February the brig cleared from this port, and on leaving the dock, Capt. SMITH pointed out to the mate a Portuguese named LEMOS as the real owner of the vessel, and told him that *the Secretary of the Portuguese Consul at this port* had accompanied him to Boston and aided him in the purchase of the vessel. The ship was cleared by Capt. SMITH, and had regular papers for the Cape of Good Hope. After she had been out about forty days, the timber on board was used to make a temporary deck or floor in the hold of the vessel, and all the other preparations necessary to receive a cargo of slaves were made. At the end of sixty days, they made land on the coast of Africa, at a place called *Cobra*, where they were boarded by a boat which brought instructions, in accordance with which they cruised at sea for ten days longer, and then put in at a port further South called *Ambrosetta*, well known as a *depôt* for the Slave-trade. Here in the course of two or three hours, *six hundred and sixty-four negroes, including forty women, were brought on board and stowed away as cargo in the hold of the brig.* They were placed on their sides, one lying in the lap of another—were taken out occasionally to be fed and aired, and after a voyage of sixty-five days were landed on the South coast of Cuba. They were sent on shore in lighters, under the orders of a person who said he was the consignee, and the *American Consul* at that port. The furniture of the ship was then taken on shore, and the ship herself was burned. WILLS the mate came to this city in the brig *Marcellus*, where he again met Captain SMITH, who refused to pay WILLS the balance due him on his contract, amounting to about $440, whereupon WILLS imparted the nature of the voyage to a Mr. DONAHUE, by whom it was laid before the authorities. The result was the arrest, trial and conviction of Captain SMITH.

We believe this is the *first* time in which a conviction of being engaged in the African Slave-trade has ever been had in this City;—and this is due entirely to a disagreement between the captain and his mate about the payment of a trifling sum of money. Yet, as we have repeatedly stated in the TIMES, *scarcely a month passes in which there are not one or more vessels cleared at this port, which embark at once in the Slave-trade and land their cargoes on the coast of Cuba.* The facts given in evidence on this trial show how easily this is done, and with what perfect impunity, so long as all of the parties engaged in it are satisfactorily paid for keeping silent. In order to a conviction, the vessel concerned must be, at the time, owned either in whole or in part by an American citizen, or else the party accused must himself be a citizen. The first provision is usually evaded by a *sham sale*:—the last by procuring a foreigner, usually a Portuguese, as commander. The only defence attempted in this case turned upon this point. It was claimed that Mr. SMITH was an unnaturalized German, and it was also asserted and partly proved that the ship was *paid for by the Secretary of the Portuguese Consul at this port.*

This last point is one that ought immediately to engage the attention of the Government. If the Portuguese Consul is engaged, directly or indirectly,—or suffers his Secretary to be engaged,—in so flagrant a violation of the laws of the United States, his *exequatur* ought to be instantly revoked.

Card from H. N. Wild.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In your report of the Councilmen elected you designate me as a "Hard" Democrat. I most positively deny the "hard" imposition. I am now and always have been a "Henry Clay Whig," and practical "Reformer." Respectfully yours,

HORATIO N. WILD,
Councilman 17th District, Eighth Ward.

THURSDAY, Nov. 9, 1854.

Another Murder Attempted.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning, JOHN GENSLEY, a cabinet maker, attempted to murder JEANETTE NEABLEY, a German girl, residing in West Twenty-fourth street, by shooting her. Fortunately the charge missed its aim, and the girl escaped unharmed. GENSLEY was immediately arrested by the police, and locked up for examination at the Jefferson Police Court.

The Vacancy in the Register's Office.

Since the resignation of GARRET DUCKMAN, Register of the City, arrangements have been made to obtain the appointment of HENRY JOHNSON (late Deputy) as his successor up to the 1st of January next.

☞ Madame PYNEYRE is to sail for Europe in the *Pacific* next Saturday. Mr. COLLINS with praiseworthy liberality shows his appreciation of her talents and distinguished worth, by presenting her a free passage, and the use of a fashionable state room.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Facts as to the Safety of the Sloop-of-War Albany.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 9.

There is much uneasiness felt in Washington in relation to the sloop-of-war *Albany*. She has not been heard from since the 28th of September, on which she left Aspinwall for New-York.

Illinois Election.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Nov. 9.

The following Congressmen are elected in this State,—all Anti-Nebraska men:

District.
1. ELIHU B. WASHBURN, Whig.
3. JESSE O. NORTON, Whig.
4. JAMES KNOX, Whig.
5. ANGUSTUS WILLIAMS, Whig.
6. RICHARD YATES, Whig.
8. LYMAN TRUMBULL, Democrat.
9. JAMES C. WOODWORTH, Republican.

The 7th and 9th Districts not yet ascertained.

Illinois Election.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Nov. 9.

The returns come in slowly. WOODWORTH's (the Republican candidate for Congress) majority as far as heard from is 2,500.

The Anti-Nebraska majority is tremendous.

Senator DOUGLAS is here, and voted on Tuesday.

In the Fifth District, WILLIAMS, the Whig Anti-Nebraska candidate, is elected over RICHARDSON.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Nov. 9.

The returns now come in and are all one-sided. The First Congressional District gives large majorities for Washburn, and in the Second District, Woodworth, the Republican candidate, gets small majorities over Blackwell.

The vote of Chicago is as follows:

State Treasurer—Miller, (Whig,) 3,000; Moore, (Dem.,) 1,011.

Congress—Woodworth, (Republican,) 2,613; Turner, (Nebraskaite,) 991; Blackwell, (Whig,) 357.

In the Third District Morton, Whig, is reelected by over 2,000 majority. In the Fourth District Knox, Whig, is reelected. In the Sixth District Yates, Whig, majority will probably reach 2,000. Macon County gives Archer, Whig, 176 majority over J. C. Allen, Democrat. In the Eighth District Trumbull, the Anti-Nebraska Democratic candidate is elected by a large majority. The Ninth District has not yet been heard from.

The majorities in all directions for MILLER for State Treasurer, are very large.

The Legislature is entirely Whig and Anti-Nebraska.

Seven Senatorial and twenty-five Representative Districts have been heard from, and not a single Nebraska Democrat has yet been elected.

Michigan Election.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Nov. 9.

In the First Congressional District, WELLS, Democrat and Anti-Nebraska, is elected. In the Second District, WASHBURN, the Republican candidate, is elected, and in the Third District, BELLINGHURST, Republican, is, so far as heard from, ahead.

The Weather in New-Orleans—Commercial Affairs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 8—Noon.

The weather here is fine and cool, but no actual frost has yet occurred.

Our Cotton market displays considerable activity—the sales this morning reaching 5,000 bales, at previous rates. The stock of Pork in this market is nearly exhausted, and prices have consequently advanced $2 ℔ barrel—the quotation now being $16 for Mess. Corn has declined to 80c. ℔ bushel.

The steamship *Cahawba* leaves here to-morrow for New-York, *via* Havana.

Non-Arrival of the Mails at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 7.

Three mails from the East now due here have not yet been received.

From Texas—Failure of the Pacific Railroad Project.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 8.

We have received later dates from Texas. The Austin *State Gazette* of the 30th ult. says that the Governor has refused to receive the stock offered by Messrs. WALKER and KING, as the deposit to secure the Pacific Railroad contract; the project is therefore considered a failure.

The Cincinnati Failures, &c.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Nov. 9.

Messrs. ELLIS and STURGIS, and T. S. GOODMAN & Co. have made assignments. There has been no run on the other bankers this morning, but large numbers of people are assembled around the doors of the suspended parties.

Mr. BODLEY, clerk in the banking-house of S. W. TORREY & Co., has absconded with $1,500 or more. The amount is not yet ascertained, and may prove much larger than is stated.

Mr. ELLIS, of the firm of ELLIS & STURGIS, is recovering.

An individual supposed to be J. G. NICHOLSON, who was connected with the KISSAM forgeries in this City a year ago, was arrested in Londonville, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, to-day.

McMAKIN & Co., private bankers, closed their doors to-day.

There has been no run on other houses, and the deposits are now concentrating in favor of four or five leading establishments. The Trust Co. Bank has been crowded all day with depositors.

Money is beginning to improve. Eastern Exchange ranges from a half to one and a half per cent. premium. Gold is retailing at five per cent. premium.

The amount of money embezzled by BODLEY, the clerk of W. TORREY & Co., is now stated to be $10,000.

Failure in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, Nov. 7.

HUGH D. KING, a large banker of this city, failed to-day, and there is a complete panic in the Money market.

Arrest of Arrison.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Nov. 9.

ARRISON, the man who is charged with sending the infernal machine by which ALLISON and his wife were killed in this city, last Summer, has been arrested at Muscatine, Iowa, and is now on his way here.

Bank Troubles in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Nov. 9.

The Canal Bank of this city has failed. It is paying its bill holders, but not depositors.

LATER.

The affairs of the Bank have been assigned to W. J. GORDON and J. L. HEWITT, who are still paying at the Bank counter, specie for the bills, as presented. The Cashier says that holders of bills will be paid in full. All the other Cleveland Banks are receiving the bills of the Canal Bank on deposit at par. The Canal is an independent Bank, and State stock is pledged for its circulation.

Large Auction Sale of Wool.

TROY, N. Y., Thursday, Nov. 9.

A large auction sale of Wool took place to-day at the depôt of Messrs. HERRINGTON & WARREN of this city. Forty-seven thousand five hundred pounds of Wool were sold at fair prices, ranging from 30 to 38 cents per pound. There was a large attendance of Eastern manufacturers, and of brokers and dealers of New-York, Philadelphia, &c.

Marine Disasters.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 9.

The Canadian schooner Edith was driven ashore at Presque Isle on Monday night, with 3,000 bushels of Wheat on board. Total loss. Insured.

The schooner Cayuga was driven ashore also on Monday night near Oshawa. She had a cargo of 10,000 bushels of Wheat on board, and is a total loss. Insured.

Commercial Embarrassments in Buffalo—Bank Failures.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 9.

This is a blue day in the commercial circles. The Exchange Bank of ROBERT COTTER has stopped, and we learn from private sources that the suspension of at least one large house on the dock must take place.

Fire at New-Bedford.

NEW-BEDFORD, Thursday, Nov. 9.

Liberty Hall, in this city, took fire this morning and was entirely destroyed. The office of the *Union Telegraph* was located in the building.

The lower floor was occupied as stores, the goods in which were mostly saved. The total loss is about $15,000.

Arrest of one of the Rioters at Worcester.

WORCESTER, Thursday, Nov. 9.

A colored man named SOLOMON H. DUTTON, has been arrested here for taking part in the assault on officer ASA O. BUTMAN during the late riot. His bail has been fixed at $1,000.

A Man Killed.

STAMFORD, Conn., Thursday, Nov. 9.

About seven o'clock last evening, a young man named J. B. LEATHER, was instantly killed by being thrown from a carriage while driving rapidly down a hill near the toll gate in Greenwich.

Arrival of the Niagara at Halifax—Sailing of the America.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Nov. 9.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, *en route* for Liverpool, arrived here at 9 o'clock this evening, and will sail for Liverpool at about 11 o'clock.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Liverpool, *en route* for Boston, was still at her wharf when the *Niagara* arrived, but sailed immediately after, and is likely to have fine weather but head winds on her passage to Boston.

The Late Governor Burt.

COLUMBIA, Wednesday, Nov. 8.

The remains of the late Governor BURT, of Nebraska, arrived here to-day *en route* for his former home.

A Duel—One of the Parties Killed.

COLUMBIA, Thursday, Nov. 9.

A duel was fought fourteen miles from here to-day, between PETER GAFFNEY and Dr. RAY. The former was killed at the second fire; the latter escaped uninjured.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 9.

The Southern Mail, as late as due, from all points, is received,—but the papers afford no news for telegraphing.

The Mission Among the Senecas.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

I would like to introduce you to this patriarchal establishment in the midst of a primitive people, who do not now deserve the term barbarous or uncivilized any more than did the Hebrews in the days of old.

The house is in the midst of a broad green field, far back from the road, on one side of which is a garden, with the flowers still bright, and an orchard, with the red apples hanging in graceful clusters from the drooping boughs, and yellow quinces, filling the air with fragrance. In front is the green sward, dotted with choice shrubbery of every species—a trellis over which clambers a grape vine—a myrtle, wreathing its delicate tendrils around the stems of the snowberry—a bee hive here and there among the trees—some choice exotics blooming under the windows, and a tall elm by the roadside, standing sentinel at the gate.

There is no *front door* for *privileged classes*. The one only entrance is through the *back yard* to the broad slate-stone steps, always clean and neat, which bid you *stamp your feet* ere you cross the little piazza that leads you to the *family room*, where is blazing one of those cheerful fires you have read about, or heard your grandmother allude to as the household rallying-point in the olden time. You can see it afar off, for a dozen gaslights are not equal to its brilliant radiance; and as you draw near, what a cheerful glow it spreads upon every face, and upon the painted floor and the white-washed walls; and how it warms the heart and diffuses gladness, and awakens pleasant thoughts. You should go about from room to room, and see what skill and taste can do in the way of promoting comfort, and how a whole house can be made delighted with what you city people would think barely sufficient for the hangings of your windows.

It is the mission house of him who has been more than twenty years among this people, and it is the Bethesda to which the people come to be healed of their spiritual and physical maladies.

It is morning, and the dawn has scarcely dispersed the night shadows, but if you look into this family room, where the crackling fire is already lighted, and the ruddy blaze makes you forget that it is chilly, you will see perhaps an aged matron, wrapped in the white blanket which no innovations can remove from the Indian wardrobe among the elderly women of the several nations; and she has come to say her daughter is sick and needs the counsel of the physician; and ere she has scarcely departed the door opens and a chief walks in, to say there is some trouble which the pastor's gentle voice alone can settle. Whilst you are listening to his story, a young woman enters with her baby upon her shoulders, to get a little medicine for its cough, and to tell a long mournful tale of suffering.

Now breakfast is ready, and with true Indian hospitality all who are present are invited to partake; and ere we are through, the reception-room is filled with a picturesque group, in a variety of costumes, waiting to be healed. A little boy has broken his thumb; a little girl has bruised her finger; a young man has met with an accident; one wants a pill, and another a powder, and another a word of sympathy, and all want patient attention and an encouraging smile.

Let those who think it is not a woman's sphere to act the physician, look on one day and see the good works performed by a woman in her capacity of healer of all manner of diseases. She was not educated for the profession, but by study and practice has become skillful, and hesitates not to say it increases her usefulness a thousand fold. And it is not less true that if every woman who is to be the head of a family had the same knowledge, thousands and thousands of lives might be saved which are now sacrificed—because women do not need science or learning to be housekeepers. It is the ignorance of mothers that slays the multitudes of children whose little mounds cover our graveyards, and yet prejudice pronounces it better than that one of the *weaker sex* should walk in a *learned profession!*

But this is a digression. I was speaking of this patriarchal mansion and this patriarchal state of society which strikes me as such a contrast to the high and perfect civilization which obtains in a great city. As I said, the Indians of these nations are no longer a barbarous or uncivilized people, and as I ride around among their settlements, covering 120,000 acres of excellent land, and see them all domiciled in comfortable dwellings, surrounded by cultivated fields and domestic animals, with the pure air to breathe and the green fields to roam, I almost hope no higher state of civilization may ever bring its evils among them. I remember the poor in the filthy pens and crowded alleys of New-York, who are starving and naked, in consequence of the inequalities which wealth and commerce and luxury bring, and pray that wealth and commerce and luxury may never trespass upon these fair domains.

Rum and hoks are still among the new constitutions, including licensing, taxing, prohibition to settle among them, and have since the lands last year by your Colleague and Mr. Ainsworth avowed that they may fall into some of the dark eloquence, then the "Freemasonry of the red man," "the last of the Mingoes stretching his way to the setting sun," "a powerful and happy people entirely disappeared from the earth," for there is no fear of any such catastrophe. The Senecas are a nation still, and in a fair way of remaining so and increasing. Neither barbarous degenerate into an inferior and ignoble people. They are with a noble bearing, a proud and high-minded race. We are accustomed to judge that in all matters in which other nations differ from us, they exhibit an inferiority, as if in us were all wisdom. But I think we might learn many things which would not be at all injurious, even of Indians. The women have adopted, very universally, the gipsey hat, with gay streamers, and never is one seen on any occasion or of whatever condition, without her moccasins, and very gracefully do they fold it about their forms and hold it with one hand whether walking or acting or sitting. Only the aged matrons retain the blanket; the younger portion, and especially the girls, have something with gay colors, and this, with their pretty hats and short gowns, gives them always a picturesque look, and is, indeed, a much more becoming and sensible dress than Parisian millinery recommends. I like their independence in choosing a peculiar costume, and refusing to be screwed into the vices which civilization makes a part of its code.

It is Saturday afternoon, and if you look from the window you may see a group of Indian youth on rustic seats under the green boughs, dressed in a uniform of red and white. It is the Seneca National Band, and the music they make is as sweet to my ears, and especially to my soul, as similar instruments are made to produce by German or Italian performers. You may some day be favored with a concert from them, with a few native songs in a language peculiarly rich and expressive, and I predict they will attract a flattering audience among fastidious New-Yorkers. I have learned to admire the rich brown tint of their skins, and though there may be no such striking beauties among the women as our blondes and brunettes, as a whole they are a much handsomer people, men and women, than white nations. The contrast is very striking when you see them mingled, and the charge of inferiority is decidedly with the pale-faces. Intemperance, which at one time seemed their greatest danger, is no longer a fearful thing, and you may ride for miles through the Mission-grounds and see as many evidences of a thriving community as among the rural population of New-England. Could the means only be furnished for their education on their own grounds, they would soon be on a level in every respect with their Saxon neighbors. The Missionaries say the Senecas may be truly styled the Saxons of the North American Indians. There is a striking correspondence in the form of the head and in many of their characteristics. They have now a written language—the Bible, hymn book and some school-books in their own tongue, and the children in the Mission Schools also learn the English. A majority of the people are nominally Christian, and all are aware of the advantages of education, for the purposes of business and as a means of gratifying ambition.

They have lost none of their national pride, and enough of them are now educated to understand when treaties are made according to law, so that land speculators may "hang their harps on the willows;"—they will get no more broad acres from these Reservations, and drive no more of this trusting people from their homes, to perish in Western wilds. MINNIE MYRTLE.

FROM JAMAICA.

Central American Affairs—Interesting Steamboat Law-Suit—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Saturday, Oct. 14, 1854.

I notice with much pleasure in a correspondence of the *Journal of Commerce* dated "Washington, Sept. 18," that "The Central American question is about to be settled between the United States and Great Britain in a manner mutually satisfactory." This intelligence has been received by the right-thinking portion of the community with the greatest gratification. I all along anticipated that this adjustment would have been the result. The two nations stand in such relationship with each other that nothing but some very extraordinary breach of international law, or other irreconcilable casualty, could ever occasion such a hostile attitude, as to render it totally impossible to refrain from settling their differences other than by a resort to arms, an event lamentable to contemplate, and which let us hope may never come to pass.

Could the present agitation that exists as regards the Cuba question be as pleasantly settled, it would no doubt render the peace now established secure and permanent.

A case of some importance to the future interest of the American Steam Company was tried at the Kingston Court of Common Pleas on the 27th ult. It was an action of trover brought by JAMES SCOTT, who was a passenger in the American steamer *Star of the West*, against R. J. C. HYDDINS, agent and consignee of the steamer, for detaining five packages belonging to third persons, as a lien for freight, SCOTT contending that his ticket having stated he should be allowed 250 lbs. weight of baggage or luggage, and he not having exceeded that weight, no freight was legally chargeable, and that therefore the detention was contrary to law; and that even if freight was chargeable the lien had been waived by the goods having been delivered to him on his arrival; and the detention being subsequent to the delivery to the actual owners after the action was brought. Freight demanded amounted to $3. The portmanteau in which these parcels had been concealed was examined by the customs and duty paid accordingly. The Purser having become acquainted with the fact, insisted that the consignee should charge freight. Mr. SCOTT paid twelve shillings sterling, under protest. After two or three witnesses were examined to prove usage, the Judge directed the Jury to the following effect: That, as there was no actual contract between the passenger and the Company to pay freight, he considered that it would be a trap on passengers after they had engaged their passage to be made liable to pay freight. No specific engagement having been made in the first instance, he charged the Jury in favor of the plaintiff. The Jury gave a verdict of one shilling nominal damages, and the twelve shillings amount of freight paid, including costs, on the grounds that the permission given on the ticket extended to parcels or packages belonging to third persons, as well as to the personal luggage of the passenger himself; and that express notice should have been given by the parties connected with the steamer to passengers that freight should be charged on packages carried by them, not belonging to themselves. This verdict does not in my opinion form a precedent for the guidance of any other Court than that in which it was given, that Court being of inferior jurisdiction, and the Judges of the Superior Courts would not be influenced in any way by such a verdict. Notwithstanding, I think this decision should be a warning to the Directors of the Company in their future arrangements with passengers; let it be distinctly understood that on all packages found not to be the *bona fide* property of the passenger, freight would be charged according to such a scale as the Company may deem fit to prepare for the government of passengers.

In the course of the elections since my last communications, two or three very prominent members of the old House of Assembly have been sadly defeated; their past services have had no effect with the constituency. So much for popularity—it bed-

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT BARGAINS.

CARPETINGS 37 PER CENT. LESS THAN BEFORE PURCHASE.—Elegant velvet and tapestry carpeting from the bankrupt large auction sales, now selling for less than the cost of importation.

New styles velvet, 9s. to 10s. per yard.
New styles tapestry, 4s. to 12s. per yard.
New styles Brussels, 4s. to 6s. per yard.
New styles 3-ply, 3s. to 3s. per yard.
New styles superfine ingrain, 3s. to 3s. per yard.
Ingrain, 2s. to 2s. per yard.

Also, a large stock of new patterns oil cloths, and all other goods pertaining to the trade equally low.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 100 Broadway, near Grand-st., entry 2d door.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT FOR THE SALE of DESHLER'S CELEBRATED TASTELESS PILLS FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—Owing to the unprecedented demand for this new specific for fever and ague, a wholesale and retail depôt has been opened at No. 241 Broadway, nearly opposite the Tabernacle. The inventor of the remedy, Mr. DESHLER, will be in attendance, prepared to give advice to meet the particular cases of every and some patients will be given gratuitously by him.

These pills are warranted to cure the worst cases.

Orders from the City trade, and from country merchants, are respectfully solicited.

C. D. DESHLER, Agent, No. 241 Broadway.

LADIES' FURS FOR 1854-55—OUR STOCK IS FULL and complete, every piece being of our own manufacture, thus guaranteeing to our customers, which is the case of the raw material, of which they are composed, no better superior fur garment could have been employed.

LEARY & CO., Hatters,
Astor House, Broadway, New-York.

WEST END FASHIONABLE HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM.—Gentlemen's, Youths' and Children's Full Dress Hats for Hats and Caps now ready. A beautiful article. The special attention of ladies is called to our large assortment of Children's Hats, Caps, Furs, &c.

J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Chatham-st.

BREVOORT HOUSE, FIFTH-AVENUE, CORNER OF EIGHTH-STREET.—This establishment, constructed exclusively on the European plan, has a department set apart for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen not residing in the Hotel. Dinner and supper will be provided at all times, on short notice, either in private rooms or in the restaurant.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—HORACE WATERS, Manufacturer of Pianos, having greatly reduced the prices, offers his instruments, comprising upright grands, cottages, and square pianos, of his own manufacture, for sale at his warehouse, No. 333 Broadway, where he also offers for sale the pianos of Chickering, Stackhouse, Gilbert & Co's Premium Pianos, with or without the Æolian, with from five octaves to full seven octaves, Pianos of Pleyel, Wolf & Co. and Gerard Gilbert & Co., A. & H. W. Smith's celebrated Melodeons, Harmoniums, and Pianos of great bargains. Prices—$25, $30, $35, $40, $50, $60, $70, $80, $90, $100, $125, $150, $175. Beautiful Pianos, which have been rented but a short time, will be sold very low. Such instruments guaranteed. A liberal discount to the trade. To cash purchasers, monthly payments will be taken. Cash paid for second hand Pianos. Pianos to rent.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

THE ELECTION BEING OVER, POLITICS GIVE place to fashion, and to assert mildness R. T. WILDE, Nos. 20 and 22 John-st., again attracts a crowd of purchasers by his variety, beauty, the fashionable cut of his and above all, by his unrivalled cheapness. Special attention is invited to the extensive assortment of ladies' and misses' Winter hats, of velvet and genuine beaver, and exquisitely trimmed; also to a great variety of silk velvet and other bonnets, of the latest foreign models, feathers and leather trimmings, with French flowers, &c. Every article is cut and sold at one price, and R. T. WILDE is determined to keep up a reputation for honesty, in spite of the times, that he may be enabled to keep his numerous hands in full employment. R. T. WILDE.

RUPTURE.—MARSH'S PATENT IMPROVED RADICAL CURE TRUSS.—MARSH & CO. have introduced into the United States Letters Patent for MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS that took the premium at the late exhibition in the Crystal Palace. It has recent yet the unanimous approbation of the medical and surgical professors of the City, and will cure nine out of ten cases of reducible Hernia. All persons are invited to call at the office of this instrument. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M.

MARSH & CO., No. 2 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HATS OR NO HATS—THAT'S THE ISSUE—WHEther men will continue to injure their reputation, destroy their character and ruin their prospects in life by wearing shabby, ill-made hats, is the question of the day. There should be unanimously but one answer to so great an evil; but while we have hats, let all patronize KNOX, who keeps none but the best on hand. His stores, at No. 128 Fulton-st., and under the Prescott House, in Broad-way, are the resort of all the fashion and the elite of society.

MELODEONS—WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT.—The power, brilliancy and richness of tone and elasticity of touch of H. W. SMITH'S celebrated Melodeons place them far in advance of any other make of this class of instruments. They are found in the most fashionable and are admirably adapted to the use of lecture, club or lodge rooms.

Sole wholesale and retail, at prices which defy competition. HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

Nos. 23 and 25 John-st., Corner of Nassau.

NOTICE.—OUR OLD FAVORITE STAND IS NOW fully stocked with an unrivalled assortment of the best make of gentlemen's garments—Overcoats, Talmas, Business Coats, Pantaloons and Vests, in great variety and at prices to suit the most economical. We also make Clothing to order on short notice, and guarantee satisfaction.

DEVLIN & JESSUP.

"DOES THE SCALP BEGIN TO SHOW THROUGH your HAIR?"—If so, delay not a moment, but use the proper means to prevent it. Apply MILLER'S INVIGORATOR night and morning, and your hair is safe. For sale by Druggists generally.

T. MILLER, No. 355 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and F. C. Cobb's impenetrable chemical locks and cross bars. Depôt No. 189 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

JAMES LITTLE & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 102 Broadway, near Canal-st., have constantly on hand a large assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, which they are selling at great sacrifices. Give us a call before purchasing.

ANSON'S DAGUERREOTYPES—A SUNBEAM FOR 50 cents; colored, and in nice case, twice the size sold in town for 50 cents, and equal to cost and sold at any price made elsewhere for a dollar. ANSON'S, No. 363 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

PIANO-FORTES.

MANUFACTURED BY J. P. WAKE & Co., No. 8 Mercer-street, New-York. Equal to any and superior to many in the world, fully warranted, and for sale at a large discount for cash or approved paper.

WHO HAS BETS ON ELECTION?—REMEMBER that BAFFERTY & LEARY are prepared to furnish all who have Bets to pay on Daguerreotype Gems, taken by their Daguerreotype Rooms, No. 87 Chatham, and corner Chatham and Pearl-sts.

PREPARE FOR COLD WEATHER.—SAMSON'S SEAL CLOTHING—Large and elegant assortment. AT FRED MUSGROVE & CO., No. 61 Broadway, are now offering a most superb variety of well-made goods. All clean fast sizes and here. No deviation from marked prices.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS CALLED to the Advertisement of the celebrated London Gem, THIS DAY, by BAKER & WEBB, at 11 o'clock A. M., corner of West and Rutgers-sts., No. 671 West-st.

CLOTHING—SEASONABLE CLOTHING OF THE latest style and best quality, and at the lowest prices to suit the times, can be obtained at HENRY, COWLAND & CO., No. 111 Fulton, and No. 10 Ann-st.

GARRAWAY—THE TASTE OF LARGE GRAPES at one dollar per pound, are unrivalled, in all respects, and are to be obtained at the gallery, No. 606 Broadway, corner of Prince-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WANTED.

PERSONAL.

WANTED

BOARDING.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AMUSEMENTS.

FURS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MILLINERY.

DRY GOODS.

FANCY GOODS, STATIONERY

HOTELS.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

NEW-YORK CITY.

AFFAIRS OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Investigation before the Committee of the Senate.

The Committee of the Senate, appointed to investigate the affairs of Columbia College, met yesterday in the library of the College to listen to the responses of the different Trustees to the following interrogatories propounded at the last meeting of the Committee:

1. Have the affairs of the College been so conducted, as to [illegible]

2. Have you any knowledge that the Trustees have, in any way, violated the terms and conditions of the charter of the College? If yes, state fully and particularly the party, time and manner of such violation.

In answer to the first interrogatory, communications were received from Thomas L. Wells, Hamilton Fish, Wm. Betts, G. G. Van Wagenen, Edward L. Beadle, Wm. H. Harison, Clement C. Moore, Edward Jones, John Knox, Benj. J. Haight, Gardiner Spring, Robert Ray, George H. Fisher, Gouverneur M. Ogden, Gerard W. Morris, and Henry J. Anderson. Each Trustee gave, substantially, an affirmative answer to the first interrogatory, and a negative to the second.

No responses were received from President King, Messrs. George H. Allen(?), Ogden Hoffman, Samuel B. Ruggles, and Wm. H. Hobart.

The following communication from Mr. Wm. Betts, in response to a series of questions propounded to him as Clerk of the Board of Trustees, was received and read:

The undersigned begs leave to reply to the questions proposed to him on the 6th of October, 1854, by the Committee of the Senate, as follows:

He replies to the first question, that he is the Clerk of the Board of Trustees of Columbia College.

To the second, that he has held the title of Professor of Law in Columbia College, but there was no office (salary, functions or duty) connected with it [illegible]

[illegible]

(Signed) WILLIAM BETTS.

The Committee then adjourned sine die.

New-York Historical Society.

The stated monthly meeting of this Association was held on Tuesday evening in the Chapel of the New-York University. Rev. Dr. De Witt, First Vice-President, in the Chair. After the reading and approval of the minutes of the last meeting, Frederick De Peyster entertained the Society with a lengthy and able essay on De Witt Clinton. The career and brilliant career of this distinguished statesman from early youth to the close of his checkered and useful life, was traced with keen discrimination and justly appreciative pen. De Witt Clinton, the reader remarked, was always a student. The natural sciences, Geology, Entomology, Botany, Astronomy, Philosophy, the whole range of Belles Lettres, and indeed every subject requiring almost research and of vast practical utility, formed not only the subjects of his earliest enthusiastic pursuit, but were the pastimes of more advanced age. His mind was nobly [illegible], his judgment [illegible], his aims high, his views broad and lofty. His public life [illegible]. He was none of your modern politicians—his good was the country's good. [illegible] the Erie Canal, [illegible] public life, displaying [illegible] devoted [illegible] for the public benefit; his activity to advance general education, [illegible] his connection with this Society, [illegible] presented a picture of the man every way worthy the noble subject. A splendid painting of De Witt Clinton, recently presented to the Society by Samuel S. Howland, Esq., occupied a conspicuous position near the reader, and for its accuracy of delineation and beautiful shades of color and expression commanded general encomium.

Rev. Dr. Allen, of Northampton, Mass., presented an Indian stone kettle, as a contribution to the museum of the Society, accompanying the same with a highly interesting dissertation upon the Indian character, their language, customs, &c. The kettle presented was found at Northampton, where it had been buried over two hundred years. It was made of free-stone or soap-stone, and though of simple construction, evinced considerable ingenuity.

Gen. Wetmore, on behalf of the Select Committee appointed at the previous meeting to make the necessary arrangements for the semi-centennial celebration, to be held on the 20th inst., made report of the order of exercises for that day, with the names of the various officiating Committees, and their assigned duties. The Committee had selected Niblo's as the most proper place for the celebration.

Hon. George Bancroft had consented to give the address, and William C. Bryant had been requested to furnish an ode. Invitations had been sent throughout the States generally and abroad. It was intended the occasion should be celebrated in a manner becoming its dignity and purport.

The exercises of the evening closed with a communication of nearly two hours length, read by Dr. Francis. He chose for his theme "Memory." He spoke of it as the greatest boon to humanity—as forming the chief sum of human pleasures and human pains, yielding gratification or suffering according as life has been spent in frivolous and ignoble pursuits, or in furthering the interests of our race—in acting true to ourselves and our higher nature. It furnishes our most accurate knowledge. An animated and pleasing picture was drawn of an old resident of New-York—a genuine Knickerbocker—quietly ruminating upon the many and great changes that had taken place in this mighty metropolis within his own memory—right about him—before his own eyes. How different everything from his earlier recollection. Instead of 30,000 he is surrounded with the bustling and conscious activity of 700,000. The old Dutch dwellings have given way to splendid palatial residences. A sluggish state of the mechanical arts has been exalted into keenest and liveliest commerce—Steamboat navigation; the immense enginery of the press; the achievements of the telegraph, have wrought changes almost too mighty for his comprehension. The Knickerbocker sees it and feels himself in the midst of an era the most remarkable in history. And then the progress in general knowledge—our schools, asylums, over two hundred and fifty churches, and all the triumphs of a self-governed people—they strike him with amazement, and so they should. The Doctor drew a humorous contrast between the schools of his time and the present advanced system of instruction. He remembered most distinctly the school-house next to the Methodist Church in John-street, and old Peter Williams, and his excellent appreciation of tobacco—"in fumo dare lucem." Oratory was the great hobby of this eminent pedagogue. His pupils he intended should make Ciceros. For himself, he remembered frequent recitations of "Pity the sorrows," &c., and doubted not but that he made a sorry enough figure. Washington Irving, whose bellicose propensities have never been particularly remarkable—so little so, indeed, that it would puzzle a phrenologist mightily to find on his head the shadow of such an organ as combativeness—was a fellow-student at the same school. He acted the Son of Mars. "My voice is still for war."

Dr. Francis, in the course of his interesting communication, alluded to the lives of Franklin, Fulton, De Witt Clinton, and Col. Trumbull, the early difficulties they encountered, their manly struggles and final victories, and the lessons such heroic lives should teach. It was pleasant to remember such men. The vicinities of New-York—the Elysian Fields of Hoboken—the Groves of Weehawken, and the banks of the Hackensack, formed also subjects of highest poetic encomium. As sacred to the walks and reveries of such men as Hamilton, Irving, Verplanck, Sands, Wilson, Halleck, and Bryant, he thought it sacrilege to permit commerce in its mighty march to even trespass within their precincts. They were alive with great thoughts. Let them, he said, our poets breathe there—philosophers find rest for their weary brains—the disciples of knowledge drink in quiet and beauty.

A quite lengthy sketch of the quaint old Christopher Colles terminated this interesting production. It was alive with rich pleasantry, most humorous description, and running throughout a vein of delightful sarcasm. We regret that we have not space for it entire.

The meeting adjourned to meet at the same place on the first Tuesday evening of the ensuing month.

Board of Education.

A special meeting of the Board of Education was held on Wednesday evening. E. C. Benedict, Esq., President, in the Chair. The attendance was not very full.

APPLICATIONS.

Applications were received from the School Officers of the Ninth Ward, for an appropriation of $636 32 for stoves for Ward School No. 9; from the School officers of the Twelfth Ward, for an appropriation of $346 20, for extra work on Ward School No. 43, in Manhattanville; and for an appropriation of $2,963, for fitting up new school-house at Manhattanville. The applications were all referred.

AN EDUCATIONAL CENSUS.

The following resolution, offered by Commissioner [illegible], was adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to prepare and submit to this Board a plan for taking a census of the educational statistics of this City, both public and private, with an estimate of the probable expense thereof.

ESTIMATED EXPENSES FOR 1855.

The Finance Committee submitted a draft of the annual estimate of School moneys required for the ensuing year. Their estimates are as follows:

For meeting the current annual expenses of public instruction	$465,000
For purchasing, leasing and procuring sites	[illegible]
For erecting buildings	100,000
For furnishing and fitting-up buildings	60,000
For altering, enlarging, and repairing the buildings and premises under the charge of the Board	[illegible]
For the support of schools which shall have been organized since the last annual apportionment of school moneys made by the Board	[illegible]
For the support of the Free Academy, including library, apparatus and repairs of the building	[illegible]
For the support of the Normal Schools	12,000
For the support of the Evening Schools	[illegible]
For the incidental expenses of the Board	17,000
For superintendence	7,000
Total	[illegible]

The report was adopted, and a proper authenticated copy thereof was ordered to be transmitted to the Board of Supervisors. It was also ordered to be printed for the use of the Board.

CLASSIFICATION OF STUDIES, SCHOLARS AND SALARIES.

The special order of the evening—document No. 36, being the report of the Committee on Salaries and Offices "on the best means of providing a proper classification of studies, scholars and salaries in such manner that, as near as practicable, the system pursued in the common schools and the salaries paid to teachers shall be uniform throughout the City"—was then called up and occupied the attention of the Board the remainder of the session. The report was considered by sections, each of which gave rise to debate, and many of them were amended. The section classifying the salaries of teachers gave rise to a long discussion, some of the Commissioners contending that the salaries to be paid should be left to the discretion of the school officers and others sustaining the scale, as proposed in the report under consideration. At 8½ o'clock, no quorum being present, the Board, without deciding on the question of salaries, adjourned.

ANOTHER MURDER.

A Fatal Quarrel about the Election.

On Wednesday morning information of another atrocious murder was received at the office of the City Coroner. A young man, named George W. Barrett, residing with his mother, at No. 70 Broome-street, left home on Tuesday evening and went to the grocery and liquor-store of James McConnell, No. 80 Broome-street, adjoining his own house. He there met three men at the door, and commenced talking with one of them, named Callahan, about the election. In the course of a few moments hard words passed between the parties, and one of them asked all hands to drink. The clerk drew two glasses of ale and one of porter. When the glasses were placed on the counter, the deceased picked them up and hurled them at the antagonist. Callahan clenched Barrett, but they were separated by the clerk, while Callahan instantly seized a heavy tin half-gallon measure, with which he dealt Barrett a blow on the temple, and then struck him again on the head with the same instrument. The injured man endeavored to walk out of the premises, but was unable to do so, and fell prostrate upon the flagging. He was carried into the house of his mother, who became almost distracted.

During the afternoon, Coroner Wilhelm empanneled a Jury and proceeded with the inquest. The first witness called was

Ann Barrett—I reside at No. 70 Broome-street; I am the mother of deceased young man now lying dead in this place; my son has always lived home with me; he was in the habit of drinking to excess at times; yesterday he went, as usual, at home and early, and went out to the polls and voted early in the morning; he remained home nearly all day, and was lying on the bed, but not complaining; about 8 o'clock in the evening he went out, but not saying where he was going; I asked him not to go, because I was afraid he would get in some quarrel, as it was election night; he was always quiet, and I never heard of his fighting with any one; I saw no more of him until after 11 o'clock, when I saw some persons bringing him home; an officer was among them; they laid him down, and his face was bleeding, and his face and eyes were covered with blood and dirt; they were much bruised and swollen; I sat up with him all night long, and he was insensible all the time [illegible] until 8 o'clock in the morning, when he raised up and vomited a little; he then lay back on the pillow and died without a struggle.

Felix Connelly, sworn, said: I reside at No. 80 Broome-street; I am clerk in the grocery-store of James McConnell, at the above number; last night three men came into the store, and one of them was Patrick Callahan; the others I did not know; they all took a drink, and deceased, George W. Barrett, came in and got half a pint of brandy in a bottle; the three persons began singing, while Barrett was sitting down beside one of them; I think they sat together three-quarters of an hour, singing and talking, and then deceased began to talk about the election; Callahan then proposed "to take a drink all round, and then go home;" I filled out three glasses of porter and one of ale for them, when the deceased reached over the bar and took two of the glasses in one hand and one in the other, and threw them at Callahan, throwing the two glasses first and the single one next; deceased was very much intoxicated at the time he came into the store, and when they began to quarrel I tried to get him to go home, and Callahan [illegible] when the latter struck him several blows in the face and head with his fist; I did not see any of the others strike him; deceased did not fall from his seat; I went to [illegible] him up and then Callahan hit him on the head with a tin beer measure; they did not strike the deceased any more after this; I led the deceased to the door, but he was unable to stand and sank down on the side-walk; about ten minutes after my employer and an officer came and assisted him home; [illegible] and I have not seen them since.

Dr. David Uhl testified to making a *post mortem* examination on the body of the deceased, and in his opinion the death was caused by a compression of the brain and other injuries received.

After a brief charge by the Coroner, the Jury retired, and soon after rendered the following verdict:

"We find that Geo. W. Barrett, the deceased, came to his death by injuries received at the hands of Patrick Callahan, on the 7th of November, 1854."

As the perpetrator effected his escape, a warrant was issued for his arrest. The deceased was a New-Yorker by birth, and only 24 years of age.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Friday.

Supreme Court—General Term—Nos. 103, 111, 112, 113, 72, 107, 109, 121 to 127, 62.

Common Pleas—Adjourned to Monday.

Superior Court—Special—Nos. 2080, 2171, 1080, [illegible]

Superior Court—Trial Term—Nos. [illegible]

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Nov. 9.
Before Judge Nelson.

Isaac Vantine and Joseph Finn, convicted a few days ago of arson, in setting fire to a barn on Governor's Island, and recommended by the Jury to the mercy of the Court, were this morning brought up and sentenced to be imprisoned in the State Prison for three years, and to pay a fine of six cents each.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Nov. 9.
Before Hon. Chief Justice Oakley.

Geo. Law, President of the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company, vs. Tracy.—This was an action in the nature of trespass. The defendant is a grocer and was driving his cart down the street, directly in front of a car belonging to the Railroad Company. This he did so as to [illegible] the driver of the car and the passengers in it. Of course the car was unable to pass the cart. This action is brought to recover damages for the detention. The main question of interest arising in the case was, whether the defendant had a right to drive upon the track so as to [illegible] of the cars. The Court instructed the Jury that he had no such right, and the Jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for [illegible].

Before Hon. Justice Campbell.

Johnson against The Hudson River Railroad Company.—The action was brought by Mrs. Johnson, as executrix, to recover damages of the defendants for having caused the death of her husband by running over him on the evening of the 31st of August, 1853, in West-street, corner of Canal-street. [illegible] it was a dark night, and when he was discovered he was lying on the track, the car having passed over him [illegible] standing quietly by the side of the curbstone. How he came upon the track did not appear. It was alleged by the plaintiff's counsel that the defendants were guilty of negligence [illegible]. A motion was made to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that the plaintiff had failed to show any negligence on the part of the Company. The plaintiff then offered to adduce further testimony, and leave was given to him to do so this morning.

Shooting Affray.

We learned yesterday from a gentleman who arrived from St. Charles, that on Wednesday afternoon a difficulty occurred at the toll gate, about one mile and a half beyond St. Charles, which resulted in the death of one man and the wounding of two others. Our informant did not know the names of any of the parties, with the exception of the one who did the shooting, but related to us the particulars so far as he could gather them before he left, which were about as follows: On Wednesday afternoon a drover by the name of John Reynolds, who resides in Kentucky, was driving a lot of about forty head of cattle through the gate. He was on horseback, and some words passed between him and the toll-gate keeper, a German, when the latter took hold of his horse's bridle by the reins, while another man who was standing by caught him by the leg and tried to eject him from his horse. A struggle ensued, when a third party ran into the toll-house and brought out a shot gun and threatened the horseman. The Kentuckian immediately drew a revolver and shot the man who had the shot gun through the heart, and fired the balance of the contents of the six-shooter at the other two. One of them received a ball in his side and another in his shoulder, and the other party got a ball through his mouth. The drover, Mr. Reynolds, immediately rode to St. Charles, where he stated the circumstances, and gave himself up, at the same time requesting to be put in jail until an examination could be had, and he was accordingly locked up. All three of the drover's assailants were Germans, and the affair created considerable excitement in St. Charles. An investigation was to have taken place yesterday.—*St. Louis Repub.*, 30th.

Exciting Scene at the Baltimore Court-House—A Man Shot by a Woman.

From the Baltimore American, 7th.

For several days past there has been quite an excitement about the Criminal Court room, in consequence of the progress of a trial of a man named Adolph Fischer, for an alleged outrage upon a female residing on Fell's Point. The testimony was generally of a character unfit for publication, but it was deemed sufficient by the Jury to warrant a full verdict of condemnation. The female attended the trial and carefully watched its progress.

Yesterday afternoon the trial was concluded and the Court sentenced the party charged to pay a fine of $20, and to be imprisoned in the jail for sixty days. Thus far everything went on quietly, and the condemned man was put into the cell to await the adjournment of the court. It was observed that the woman still remained about the Court-House, but no one entertained an idea that she contemplated the crime of murder.

After the adjournment of the Court, as is usually done, the prisoner was manacled and conducted by the Deputy Warden of the jail to the wagon used to convey prisoners to and from the jail. Apprised of the way they were taking, Mrs. Tols(?), for such is her name, stationed herself at the door of the Court-house opening on Lexington-street, and watched the approach of the prisoner. When he reached the door, she suddenly drew from under her shawl a single-barreled revolver, which she aimed at Fischer and fired. Instead of striking the object of her aim the charge took effect upon the [illegible] of the son of Mr. Burke, entirely tearing away the [illegible] and slightly burning his hand.

In an instant the greatest excitement ensued. Several persons took hold of the woman, when her husband stepped forward and undertook to rescue her. In the melee several persons were thrown or knocked down, but she was ultimately arrested by one of the Deputy Sheriffs, and taken into the office of the Clerk of the Criminal Court, where she was kept until the excitement subsided and the crowd dispersed. She was then put in charge of Deputy Warden Bourdin and taken to jail by order of Sheriff Hamme, who procured a hack for her conveyance, to prevent the crowd from following, and possibly attempting a rescue.

The female in question is of German birth, of medium size, and rather prepossessing in appearance. She is apparently about 25 years of age, with regular features, black eyes, and dark hair. Immediately after the attempt upon the life of Fischer she seemed greatly agitated, and expressed regret that she had not succeeded in killing him, whom she alleged had done her a foul wrong. While sitting in the office of the Clerk she came to a sense of the position she occupied, and wept bitterly.

Considerable sympathy was elicited for the female, and many remarked their approbation of her conduct. This, however, was done in a moment of excitement, and it is probable that there are few who would sanction such a violation of the law as would place in the hands of the aggrieved party the power of inflicting summary punishment upon the offenders. She was committed to prison on a charge of assault with intent to kill, the penalty for which is a long imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Another Railroad War.

From the Pittsburg Whig, Nov. 7.

A touch of the Erie trouble, on a small scale, was manifested yesterday, on the Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad, in Temperanceville, at the point where it crosses Saw Mill Run. To get across this creek, it is necessary to construct a bridge for this purpose, and the Company yesterday morning sent a number of their employés to commence the erection of an abutment. The workmen accordingly broke ground on the lower side of the Run, in front of Wood's rolling mill, but not, it appears, with the consent of the proprietor of that establishment, for immediately upon the appearance of railroaders, he, in connection with his workmen, chased them away from their contemplated work. The Railroad Company not liking this summary procedure, came over to the city, and solicited assistance from 'Squire Steel. The 'Squire, with a laudable desire to preserve the peace, immediately dispatched a detachment of his police to the "seat of war." On arriving on the ground, they were joined by a corps of forty or fifty Corkonians and Fardowns. Considering that they were now sufficiently powerful to overawe any resistance, the contractors ordered their men to commence work again; but before time was allowed for a single shovel full of dirt to be thrown out, the bell of the mill was rung, as a signal for the assembling of the opposing force, who, to the number of perhaps fifty, appeared in front of the works, from whence they commenced an attack on the Railroaders below. The weapons used were clinkers, stones, &c., and did considerable damage. After standing the assault for some time, the Railroad party, finding they were getting the worst of the battle, beat a retreat, and left the rolling-mill men in possession of the scene of action. Two Irishmen, whose names we could not learn, were very badly injured about the face and head, and several others were wounded slightly.

At the close of the difficulty, the Railroad men again repaired to town, and made information against several of the assailants for riot. We suppose the difficulty will be settled somehow or other to-day.

Singular Suicide.

From the St. Louis Republican, Nov. 2.

Early yesterday morning the body of a young man, genteelly dressed, was found on the levee, between Myrtle and Elm-streets. He was about five feet seven inches high, had on a black cloth overcoat, black cloth pants, patent-leather shoes, gingham shirt, and black silk handkerchief. The cause of his death is explained in the following letter, written in the French language, which was found upon his person:

"I beseech the person who finds my body not to make inquiry, for the act was mine—I am my own murderer. My name is Francis Henry de Longuille. I was born in Paris on the 4th day of April, 1828. My family were in the great enterprise of 1848. I was married to a pure spirit, and I thought my happiness would always continue. I left my native land with a small family in the month of May, and arrived in New-Orleans the 24th of July, 1854. But alas! after tasting of happiness for fifteen days, a great fatality overtook me. My dear beloved wife was attacked with cholera, and, after two hours of great suffering, she died. She was hardly entombed when my little boy, aged three years, died of the same disease. My distress was great, but God had left me a little girl, thirteen months old, which gave me strength to resist the misfortune that had occurred to me, and in this little innocent I could see the likeness of my beloved wife, and I could ask no more of God but to live for my child. But God was willing again to afflict by taking everything that was left for me in this world. On the 26th of October last I had the misfortune to close the eyes of my treasure, my child. Having nothing to console me, I resolved to quit life myself. Let no one blame me, for life was a burden."

An inquest was held by the Coroner, and Drs. Campbell and Hempstead were present, and held a post mortem examination. The contents of the stomach were analyzed but no poisonous substance was found. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by some cause unknown to them.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.

THURSDAY, Nov. 9—6 P. M.

ASHES—Continue scarce and quiet, at $6 25 for Pearls, and $6 37½@[illegible] for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The market has been inactive, but steady. The day's sales embrace 70 bags Java at 14½c.; and 400 bags Rio at 9½c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is rather dull and heavy. We have heard of sales of only about 900 bales within the current range:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Texas.
Ord. to good ord., ℔ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Mid. to strict do. ℔ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling, ℔ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling, fair, ℔ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands exhibit increased heaviness and languor. The arrivals are growing larger, while the Eastern and local inquiry is very tame. Prices are, in most cases, a shade lower, and are declining. The day's operations add up 5,750 bbls. We quote:

Su. extra(?), No. 2	$7 25 @$7 75
Inferior State	7 87½@ 8 00
Ordinary State	8 00 @ 8 12½
Straight State	8 12½@ 8 25
Favorite State	8 25 @ 8 50
Mixed Western	8 50 @ 8 75
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 75 @ 8 87½
Fancy Michigan	8 87½@ 9 00
Common to good Ohio	8 62½@ 8 87½
Fancy Ohio	8 87½@ 9 12½
Extra Ohio	9 25 @10 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 50 @ 9 75
Fancy Genesee	9 50 @10 00
Extra Genesee	10 37½@11 25

There were 500 bbls. superfine Canadian, in bond, purchased at $8 75 ℔ bbl., the previous price. Southern is in only moderate request at easier rates. The day's business consists of 1,600 bbls., at $8 50 for inferior; $8 75@$9 37½ for low mixed to good straight; and $9 50@$10 25 for favorite to fancy, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is unchanged. 150 bbls. Jersey Corn Meal were obtained at $4 43¾@$4 50 ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—The day's sales reach 300 boxes Bunch Raisins, at $2 90; 5 cases Citron, on private terms; and, by auction, 47 boxes Pinmes(?), chiefly at 6c.; with 186 quarter-boxes Bordeaux Prunes, at 7½c.@12c.

GRAIN—Wheat is less inquired for and is decidedly lower. The day's operations include only 2,500 bushels good Genesee White at $2 30; 2,100 inferior to good Southern red at $1 80@$1 90; and a small lot of poor do. White at $1 90. Rye has not varied. 1,000 bushels Northern brought $1 30 ℔ bushel. Barley rules pretty brisk and steady—sales having been made of 3,000 bushels fair two-rowed at $1 25 ℔ bushel. Oats remain as previously reported. Corn is still actively sought after and is a shade higher. The day's movements amount to 25,000 bushels at 85½c.@87c. for sound to prime Western mixed; 88c. for round Northern Yellow; and 88c. for a small parcel of handsome Southern White, to arrive.

GLASS—Walter Greenough & Co. sold 6,000 boxes French Window Glass, by auction to-day, at $1 10@$2 90.

HAY—Is doing better. The day's business comprises 800 bales River at 65c.@70c., for shipment, mostly at the latter price; and 80c.@90c., for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are in heavier stock and less request at 24c.@28c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig continues in active demand at firm rates. The day's sales reach 250 tons at [illegible], usual credit, ℔ ton. Other kinds are unaltered.

LATHS—There has been but little done in Eastern, which are yet held at $2 ℔ thousand.

LIME—Rockland is saleable and steady at 90c. for common, and $1 12½ for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Only 90 hhds. Cuba Muscovado were taken at 25c.@28c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The sale of Crude Turpentine are unchanged. The transactions in other articles embrace 500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at [illegible]; [illegible] good Wilmington Turpentine at [illegible] ℔ gallon, and [illegible] White Resin at $2 75 ℔ 280 lbs.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive are in fair request, at former quotations. Linseed is less active, at [illegible] ℔ gallon, and [illegible]. Lard is quiet, but firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more active, at, however, rather irregular prices. The day's sales include 1,250 bbls., at $11@$11 25, chiefly the previous rate, for Mess; and $11 37½ for Prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are worth [illegible], and by retailers at [illegible]. Cut Meats have not varied. Lard is rather dull and on the decline. The day's business consists of 300 bbls. fair to choice, at 10c.@10½c. ℔ lb. Beef is moderately active at unaltered rates. Some 300 bbls. were purchased at $5 50@$7 for country Prime; $9@$10 50 for country Mess; $12 50 for Western do.; $14 for City do.; $15@$15 50 for new and old Chicago, and $16@$16 50 for extra do. ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef and Beef Hams are quiet and languid. Butter is selling at 12c.@15c. for Western; 17c.@23c. for ordinary to prime State, and 23c.@25c. for choice do. Cheese is in request at 9½c.@10½c. for Ohio, and 10c.@11c. for State.

RICE—Is scarce and wanted; 50 tierces old and new were disposed of at, according to quality, from $5@$5 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The market is ill-supplied and is quiet but steady. The day's sales comprise 160 hhds. Cuba at 5½c.@6½c.; and 150 New-Orleans at former rates ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Only 20 hhds. Kentucky found buyers at 6½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Is increasing in value. The day's operations reach 420 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 41½c.@42c.; and 75 hhds. Drudge at 40c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 20,000 bushels Corn at 4½d.@4¾d. in bulk and bags. For London the shipments embraced 200 tierces Beef at 3s. For other ports we heard of nothing really new.

INSTRUCTION.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A few pupils will be received on and after the 13th of November, at No. 3[illegible] Broadway, where private instruction will be imparted with reference to the capacities and degree of each pupil to receive instruction. [illegible] the proper development of the faculties, each mind must be educated in its own direction, and that education [illegible] not merely the amount of knowledge imparted, but the facility acquired of adding to the stock. This mode of education can be fully realized only by limiting the number of pupils, and by sedulous attention to their individual capacities. [illegible] to train youths for professional or business pursuits. The highest references are offered, and the attention of parents and guardians is respectfully solicited. Terms, &c., made known at any time, by application to Mr. WIGGINS, at No. 3[illegible] Broadway, up stairs.

ORTON'S GYMNASIUM, Nos. 149 AND 151 CROSBY-ST.—BODILY EXERCISE THE BEST MEDICINE.—[illegible] JOHN WOOD, Director. Sparring taught privately by C. P. OTIGNON, Proprietor.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Beautifully located at Otsego Lake.—Rev. J. G. McKOWN, A. M., Principal. A large Boarding School for both sexes; [illegible] attention paid to Music and Oil Painting. [illegible] For further particulars, address IVISON & PHINNEY, & O. H. LEE, Esq., New-York, or the Principal.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on [illegible]-av., has now several vacancies in each of the two departments, the complement being twenty. [illegible]

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] will be opened on MONDAY, Nov. [illegible]. Further particulars may be obtained at St. Mark's Rectory, No. [illegible], or from circulars at the principal bookstores. GEORGE C. ANTHON.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. [illegible], on Washington-square.—GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Principals. [illegible] MONDAY [illegible]

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE—Long Island.—[illegible] Mr. W. JONES [illegible] Circulars at [illegible] Broadway.

SHORT-HAND.—A gentleman of good education, well versed in the principles of this beautiful art, [illegible] Reporter, will instruct ladies and gentlemen on moderate terms, at their own residences, if desirable. [illegible] Address PHONOGRAPHY, Daily Times Office.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I.—Rev. J. D. VAN KLEEK, Principal. [illegible] MONDAY, Nov. 6. [illegible]

NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF WRITING AND ACCOUNTS—FOSTER, DIXON & CO., [illegible] Broadway, [illegible]

THE WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING ACADEMY OF NEW-YORK, D. BROWN & B. F. FOSTER, [illegible]

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. [illegible] BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ELEVENTH-ST.—Mr. DODWORTH has the honor of announcing to his friends and the public, that the classes for the season will commence on SATURDAY, Oct. [illegible] [illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANOS.
T. H. CHAMBERS,
No. 3[illegible] BROADWAY.

ÆOLIANS, MELODEONS AND PIANOS.—[illegible] on hand in every variety of style and finish, for sale to dealers and others at reduced prices. Two second-hand Pianos, [illegible] Sheet Music [illegible] New Music published daily. [illegible] Dealers supplied at low rates. Music sent by mail, postage free. BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, New-York.

ATTENTION.—[illegible] PIANO-FORTES [illegible] LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS—Is respectfully solicited to our justly celebrated CELESTIAL PIANOS, [illegible] Manufactured only by us. Pianos to let, with privilege of purchasing. ELY & MUNGER, No. 3[illegible] Broadway. N. B.—The triple-stringed Celestial Piano is now ready for exhibition.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A superior [illegible] Rosewood PIANO-FORTE for sale for $[illegible], [illegible] metallic frame, [illegible] The owner is going to Cuba. [illegible] Chambers-st., from 9 till 3 o'clock, for three days.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS.—Unrivaled in depth, brilliancy, power and purity of tone. Best in the market. Fully warranted. GEO. F. BRISTOW, MORSE & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, No. 3[illegible] W. [illegible]-st., near [illegible]-av. Pianos with the Æolian and all the new improvements, fully warranted. Pianos tuned, repaired and exchanged. N. B.—The best place to buy for cash.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO-FORTES with new grand action. Also Carhart & Needham's Melodeons. Sole agency, No. 4[illegible] Broadway. LINCOLN & THOMPSON.

FURNITURE.

H. J. FARRINGTON, ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, AT THE MANUFACTORY, Nos. [illegible] Wooster-st.

LAWRENCE WATER CURE, BRATTLEBORO, VT.—The proprietors of the Lawrence Water Cure [illegible]

BUSTS.—The finely finished busts in porcelain (Clay) of WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN, WEBSTER, JENNY LIND, [illegible] SCHUBERTH & CO., Music Depot, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

TO PRINTERS.—[illegible]

FOR SALE CHEAP.—[illegible]

FOR SALE.—A well trained [illegible] Can be seen until sold, at No. 1[illegible] 11th-st., near [illegible]

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—[illegible]

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—[illegible] County, N. Y. [illegible] This property will be exchanged, if desired, for a place near the City of New-York. [illegible] Daily Times Office, New-York; or by the subscriber on the premises. [illegible], Nov. 1, 1854. W. H. [illegible]

TO MILLERS AND MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE.—The [illegible] about 34 miles from the St. Lawrence [illegible] [illegible] apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF TARRYTOWN.—[illegible] CHARLES STARR, No. 117 Fulton-st., New-York, WILLIAM A. WILDEY, [illegible] Landing, Tarrytown, or to MARY ANN WILDEY, on the premises.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN.—[illegible] Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

EVERY FAMILY CAN SECURE A HOME NEAR NEW-YORK.—[illegible]

$100.—FOR A GOOD BUILDING LOT—In the Ninth Ward, Brooklyn, [illegible] Apply to E. G. BRUCE, No. [illegible] Madison-st.

12 FARMS TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, OR FOR SALE.—[illegible] W. DEWEY, [illegible]

TO LET.

THREE HANDSOME FAMILY HOUSES TO LET [illegible]

THESE HOUSES are of handsome [illegible] Rent, $700. Inquire of EDWARDS PIERREPONT, No. 27 Wall-st., or at the houses.

STEAM POWER TO LET.

AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of [illegible], New-York. [illegible] after 5 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET.—A handsome four-story house, with modern improvements, in East [illegible] [illegible] Clinton Hall, corner of [illegible] and Lafayette-place.

HOUSE TO LET.—A three-story brick house, with modern improvements, No. [illegible], South Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from Hamilton Ferry. Rent low. Inquire next door or No. [illegible]

HOUSE TO LET.—A neatly furnished house, in complete order, with modern improvements, [illegible]

THREE ELEGANT HOUSES TO LET—[illegible] ROBERT STEVENS [illegible] MARTIN, Agent.

APARTMENTS TO LET—[illegible]

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—[illegible]

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—[illegible]

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—[illegible] APPLETON & CO., Nos. [illegible] Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—[illegible] A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—[illegible] YOUNG & CUTTER, No. [illegible]

STEAM POWER TO LET.—[illegible] T. C. HULL & SON, No. [illegible]

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. [illegible] Wall-st.—[illegible]

TRUSTEES. [illegible]

[illegible], President. DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office, No. 43 Fulton-st., corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York. [illegible]

DIRECTORS. [illegible]

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President. WILLIAM F. LAMBERT(?), Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. [illegible] Wall-st. [illegible] CASH CAPITAL OF $210,000, [illegible]

DIRECTORS. [illegible]

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. [illegible] Wall-st. [illegible] CASH CAPITAL $250,000, with a large surplus. This Company insure against loss or damage by fire, on Buildings, Merchandise, [illegible] Household Furniture and personal property generally, at the established rates. JAMES W. OTIS, President. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN—[illegible] STEPHEN CROWELL, President. PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

CHARTER-OAK GRAPES.—[illegible] JAMES, No. [illegible], New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES.

FINANCIAL.

RAILROADS.

FOR EUROPE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

BANK NOTICES.

DIVIDENDS.

MEDICAL.

COPARTNERSHIP.

MACHINERY.

ZINC PAINTS.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR THE SOUTH.

LEGAL NOTICES.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

New-York Daily Times.

KNOW-NOTHING DEMONSTRATION.

GRAND MASS MEETING IN THE PARK.

CHARGES OF CORRUPTION AT THE POLLS.

DENUNCIATORY RESOLUTIONS.

Speeches of Wm. Ross Wallace, Col. Snow, Chauncey Schaffer, and others.

At 5 o'clock last evening, several thousand citizens assembled in the Park, in response to a call published in the newspapers in the morning addressed "To the Electors who supported the People's Ticket."

The meeting was called to order by Col. [illegible], who nominated ISAAC J. OLIVER, Esq., of the Fourth Ward, for President. The nomination was carried unanimously.

A list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries was read, and put in nomination and carried.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered, and by request were read to the meeting by Col. Snow:

Whereas, The will of the people when legally enunciated at the polls is the only American mode of deciding the political and personal issues involved in the National, State and Municipal elections, [illegible]

[illegible]

Resolved, That JAMES W. BARKER, the American candidate for the Mayoralty, is the legal choice of the [illegible] of the City of New-York, [illegible]

[illegible]

Resolved, That the Tribune, in consideration of [illegible]

[illegible]

The preamble and resolutions, on being put to vote, were carried unanimously.

IRA BUCKMAN, Jr., came forward and offered a resolution of thanks to Mr. [illegible], who, he said, amid all the corruption which they had had to meet in the canvass, had used every endeavor to facilitate them in their efforts to ascertain the returns from the different election districts.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

When the proceedings had gone thus far, the numbers in the meeting had increased very largely, and there could not have been less than from seven to eight thousand persons in the assemblage.

The President announced that WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE, Esq., would address the meeting.

Mr. WALLACE came forward, amid loud cheers, and addressed the meeting.

The President introduced Col. SNOW, than whom he said a better and truer friend of American principles did not live in New-York. The speaker was received with cheers. He said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I come not here to persuade any one. I come here to stand upon a broad platform, and that platform is, that "Americans shall rule America." (Loud cheers.) [illegible]

[illegible]

[Cries of No, no.]

Fellow-citizens, we have not passed through an election, I say nothing about the corruptions which occurred previous to the election, but we hold the ballot box to be sacred in this land of American liberty, and I say to the people who are assembled here this day, that there has been corruption at the ballot box. [illegible]

A VOICE IN THE CROWD—He goes in any how. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] I thank you for the attention which you have given to me on this occasion, and I shall only detain you a few moments longer. I look upon this matter as one of great importance, not only to me but to my children; for whom I have passed away. I want to have my children enjoy the liberties of America. [Loud cheers.] We want Americans born upon our own soil to rule the destinies of America.

A VOICE—"Three cheers for the Protestant Irish." [Three tremendous cheers were given.]

[illegible] say to you, Irishmen, do you not love your own country, and can you blame us for standing by the land that has given birth to Washington [illegible] liberty and freedom among the Nations. [Cheers.] I am not so radical upon this subject [illegible] Catholic Bishops interfering with our political arena. [Loud cheers.]

After some further remarks, the Speaker concluded by declaring himself for independence now, and for American principles for ever.

Mr. IRVING was received with three hearty cheers, and spoke briefly.

THOMAS E. WOODRUFF said, these are stirring times, and if it was laudable in the days of our revolutionary sires that they should be inspirited by the assembling of the masses together to vindicate their natural rights, it is certainly commendable for their posterity to claim the same heaven-born privileges. [Cheers.]

CHAS. T. MILLS, who had been loudly called for, was received with hearty applause.

CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER, who was repeatedly called for, now came forward and was received with much applause. He said:

I can speak freely this evening, not being a candidate for any office, and therefore I can talk just as independently as any other private citizen. I do not pretend to say that the American ticket was not elected when the sun went down on Tuesday last. I would not say that for all the world, for I would rather tell the truth than to be president of the world. [Laughter and cheers.] I would not say that there has not been some fraud perpetrated in a good many places, not exactly at the poll-box, but in defence of that I am not prepared to go into now. [illegible] The defeat of the American ticket has been brought about by a [illegible] combination. [Cries of it has not been defeated.] I am rejoiced at the happy result of this combination—I am rejoiced to know that the candidate now ahead [illegible] a good Tammany Hall Democrat. [illegible]

[illegible]

Now, fellow-citizens, I conclude. I am making the last political speech that I shall make until I make the next one. [Laughter.] [illegible]

[illegible]

The Speaker then proceeded to defend himself from certain slanders which had been circulated respecting his character, [illegible]

[illegible]

Three hearty cheers were then given for CHAUNCEY SHAFFER.

Mr. J. W. BRYCE was introduced, made a few remarks, and was followed by Mr. ELLERY, who offered himself as the "Champion of Young America," having just stepped over the threshold of boyhood, and cast his first vote.

Mr. HENRY LOVELL next appeared. He denounced the principles of "Young America," and denounced demagogues in power. [illegible] Three cheers for J. W. BARKER, who is duly elected. [Cheers.] Three more for DANIEL ULLMANN. [Cheers.] [illegible] that they would for the present adjourn, form a procession, and march to the residence of J. W. BARKER, and also call at the St. Nicholas, where DANIEL ULLMANN was sojourning.

On motion, IRA BUCKMAN was appointed Marshal. [illegible]

THE PROCESSION.

The assemblage moved up Broadway, forming a procession about half a mile long. [illegible]

Three cheers were given for Mr. WHITNEY, when he appeared and made a few remarks:

He thanked them for the honor they had conferred upon him in electing him to represent them in Congress. He was grateful for the confidence they reposed in him, and would endeavor to prove himself worthy of it. He had long been convinced of the necessity of a change in the government of the country with regard to foreigners, and that he would do what he could towards effecting a change, so that they would not hereafter be ruled so extensively by foreigners.

After another round of cheers, the assemblage went on to Monroe-street, to the residence of Mr. BARKER. Cheers were again given when they arrived there. Amid loud calls for Mr. BARKER he appeared on the balcony, and addressed them as follows:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: Allow me to return you my sincere thanks for this manifestation of your attachment to the principles that called you to place me before the citizens of this great metropolis as the representative and head of the people. [Cheers.] The motives which have actuated you to-night cannot be mistaken by the intelligent and sober portion of the community. [Cheers.]

It is not my intention to make a speech, and I have only to say that I am proud of the manner in which you have maintained your devotion to the cause in which you are all embarked. [Cheers.] My heart is too full to give utterance to my feelings. I am with you on the present occasion, and will be so for ever. [Vociferous cheering.]

The Marshal then moved that the meeting adjourn to meet in the Park on Monday next, at 5 P. M.

The following Committee was appointed to investigate the election fraud in the Sixth Ward:

First Ward, Mr. Stokely.
Second Ward, Capt. Tone.
Fourth Ward, Ira Buckman, Jr.
Sixth Ward, Joseph Souder.
Seventh Ward, Robert Baty, Jr.
Ninth Ward, Geo. Doen.
Tenth Ward, J. S. Brooks.
Eleventh Ward, J. Sparrow.
Twelfth Ward, Marcellus Eis.
Thirteenth Ward, J. H. Briggs.
Fifteenth Ward, T. M. Woodruff.
Seventeenth Ward, M. R. Brewer.
Eighteenth Ward, E. Corey.

The crowd was then briefly addressed by JAMES E. [illegible], Dr. NORTH, of New-Orleans, J. T. BROOKS and C. T. MILLS, after which they dispersed.

LONG ISLAND.

THE WILLIAMSBURG RIOT.

Coroner's Inquest—Funeral of Mr. Harrison—Great Excitement—More Arrests.

There was great excitement in Williamsburg yesterday, growing out of the death of the Deputy Sheriff, Mr. HARRISON, who was killed on Tuesday at the election poll in the First District of the Fourteenth Ward of Brooklyn, (Williamsburg.) The Coroner, Mr. HANFORD, commenced the inquest upon the body yesterday morning, at the late residence of Mr. HARRISON. In order, however, to further the ends of justice, the evidence was suppressed, and reporters were excluded from the room. After the rendition of the verdict, the publication will be permitted. Several witnesses were called, and the case was adjourned until this morning.

The funeral of Mr. HARRISON took place yesterday afternoon from his residence. The high regard entertained for Mr. HARRISON by his acquaintances, and the lamentable occurrence which caused his untimely death, drew together some three thousand persons—many of them ladies—who deeply sympathise with the relatives in their affliction.

The funeral was attended by Engine Co. No. 3, (of which deceased was a member,) and Engine Cos. Nos. 2 and 5, Hose Cos. No. 1, No. 3, No. 4, and delegations from nearly all the Fire Companies in the city; also, Chief Engineer TALBOT, Assistants STRONG, MEEKS and WALL, several of the Aldermen, Sheriff LOTT, about 250 special deputies from Brooklyn and Williamsburg, and a large number of citizens in carriages and on foot. The procession—Mr. CARL W. HAYS, Marshal—extended nearly a mile in length. Engine Co. No. 3 bore a banner of black velvet, on which was inscribed

"Good Intent Engine No. 3, of Williamsburg."
"We mourn departed worth."

The Special Deputies bore the American colors, draped in mourning.

The city flags, from the various Engine houses, were suspended at half-mast, and the fire bells were tolled during the marching of the procession. Engine house No. 3 was appropriately draped in mourning, and over the entrance was a banner with the following inscription:

In Life
We honored him.
In Death
We deplore his loss.

The remains were conveyed to Greenwood for interment.

GREAT RIOT IN WILLIAMSBURG!

The Military Ordered Out.

RESULTS OF ELECTION DISTURBANCES.

Shots Fired—One Man Wounded, &c.

At an early hour last evening rumors were afloat that a fearful riot would take place in Williamsburg, in consequence of the excitement caused by the death of Mr. HARRISON, who was killed at the riot on Tuesday. Up to 10½ o'clock quiet prevailed, and to all appearance no trouble was likely to occur.

About 11 o'clock a procession of men number about 800, came marching four abreast through Fifth-street, in a quiet and orderly manner. At the corner of Grand and Fifth-streets they were met by Mayor WALL, who exhorted them to disperse. Mr. GEORGE H. ANDREWS of the *Courier and Enquirer* also addressed them and quite a number left the ranks. Some twenty special deputies then proceeded to the corner of Second and North Sixth-streets, (where the riot occurred,) for the purpose of arresting some ten or twelve of the men charged with being engaged in the election riot; if assistance was required they were to send up two rockets. The procession then proceeded down Fifth-street in front of Alderman LINSKY's house, some twenty shots were fired in the air. They then moved down North Fifth to Second-street, where an Irishman was standing in the lot with a loaded musket and bayonet; he said he was on guard, when a number of pistols were fired and the man ran away leaving the gun behind as booty. At the corner of Second and North Seventh-streets two more Irishmen were met with muskets, they were badly beaten and the muskets were taken from them. The procession then marched up and down various streets, but met with no opposition, the houses all being closed and no persons in sight.

A cry was then raised to "Down with the Church."

Mr. GEORGE H. ANDREWS here addressed the crowd, advising them to retire. He was loudly cheered, and many heeded his advice.

A firing was kept up throughout the line of march. In Second-street, between North Sixth and North Seventh-streets, some person fired from an alley window upon the procession without effect.

A young man named BENNETT narrowly escaped being shot; a ball struck his left shoulder, but having near spent its force, lodged in the coat sleeve without causing a wound.

About 12 o'clock a party of about 100 men made an attack upon St. Peter's and St. Paul's Catholic Church in Second-street. They first tore down an iron cross over the gate entrance way; stoned the front windows and broke in a panel of the door; a cry was raised for straw and matches to fire the edifice. At this moment Mayor WALL, Sheriff LOTT and Mr. GEORGE ANDREWS appeared and prevailed upon the crowd to disperse.

About this time, the Jefferson Blues, Captain KIEHL, and Captain JOHN GAUS' Company of Troop, under Col. ABEL SMITH, arrived at the City Park, in Fourth-street, and were drawn up to await orders of the Mayor.

About 1 o'clock this morning another party had gathered around the church, with the avowed intention of burning it down. The military were furnished with ball-cartridges, and marched at once to the scene. The parties, however, had quietly dispersed. Spies were stationed throughout the city, and the movements of every man to [illegible]

Just before one shot was fired, Mayor WALL and Councillor DEAN addressed the crowd and advised them to go home.

At 2½ o'clock this morning the streets were nearly deserted, and no fears of the riot being resumed the Military retired, and so the riot ended without bloodshed.

Arrest of Election Rioters.

Yesterday forenoon MICHAEL O'BRIEN and JOHN LYON were arrested by Officer WARD on a warrant charging them with being concerned in the riot on Tuesday afternoon, at the First District Fourteenth Ward poll. EDWARD BROWN was also arrested yesterday afternoon, charged with being concerned in a disturbance at the same poll in the early part of the day.

(Advertisement.)

CLOSING BUSINESS.—Among the many changes that are constantly taking place among the business men of this community, we know of none so important to the interest of the ladies as that of Messrs. HEARD, CLAPP & Co., No. 301 Grand-street. We notice by the advertisement in another column of this paper, the dissolution of the partnership of this widely known retail dry goods house. In closing a business of this description, by forced sale, at prices sufficiently reduced to insure a speedy close, the proprietors must, as a matter of necessity, sustain a heavy loss. Knowing as we do the character of the above gentlemen, we are prepared to hear of a great reduction in the price of dry goods generally, at No. 301 Grand-street. A most important feature in the closing of this business, is the system by which it can be facilitated without creating confusion in the general rush for bargains. By closing the store on Friday and Saturday, Nov. 10 and 11, they will be enabled, as they intend, to mark down the entire stock at such prices that will place a doubt out of the question. So, ladies, prepare for the excitement, on Monday, Nov. 13, at No. 301 Grand-street.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Ladies whose complexions have suffered from sickness, exposure, grief, or sedentary employment, will find on using PHALON's Paphian Lotion that the skin grows clearer and clearer every day under its influence. A single bottle will establish this curious fact. PHALON, No. 517 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel,) and No. 197 Broadway, corner of Dey-street. For sale by all the leading druggists and country dealers in fancy articles.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Most of the pretended remedies for fever and ague are of little value. DRESLER's pills never fail. All other remedies are bitter and nauseous. DRESLER's pills are perfectly free from taste. Most other remedies are composed of calomel, arsenic, or quinine. DRESLER's pills are free from either, and may be safely taken by old or young. Sold by C. H. RING, corner Broadway and John-street.

(Advertisement.)

ASPINWALL's TONIC MIXTURE.—This preparation is the only certain specific for fever and ague. It breaks the chills immediately and invariably, and rapidly restores the strength. Prepared after the original formula, by THOMAS & MAXWELL, (Successors to J. S. ASPINWALL,) No. 86 William-street.

(Advertisement.)

GAS! GAS!—GAS FIXTURES of new designs and unsurpassed workmanship, will be found at the great manufacturing depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway; also, a new portable gas apparatus, designed for country residences, churches or factories.

(Advertisement.)

GAS FIXTURES!! GAS FIXTURES!!!—Of splendid design and finish, and twenty per cent. cheaper than any other house, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory of JAMES G. MOFFET, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-street, third block West of Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Crayon Daguerreotypes, Photographs, and Stereoscopes, taken to perfection, at ROOT's Gallery, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street.

(Advertisement.)

☞ DRESLER's Anti-Periodic or Fever and Ague Pills may be obtained, wholesale or retail, at the Depôt, No. 341 Broadway, opposite the Tabernacle.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 9, by Rev. J. W. Alexander, ASHBEL GREEN to LOUISA [illegible], daughter of William Walker, Esq., all of New-York City.

In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 8, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by Rev. Dr. Taylor of Grace Church, GEORGE MORE, of England, to MARGARET VAN HORNE, daughter of A. Norrie.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 9, at Christ Church, by Rev. J. Hobart Brown, EDWARD [illegible] to JULIA LAWRENCE, eldest daughter of the late M. Q. Wood, Esq., all of the above place.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, by Rev. Geo. Hollis, Mr. WILLIAM [illegible] to Miss JANE [illegible], daughter of [illegible]

At [illegible], on Monday, Nov. 6, by Rev. Wm. [illegible], B. A. ANDREWS, of the firm of [illegible] & Andrews, to Miss E. R. ARNOLD, both of Brooklyn, L. I.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 8, in the 25th year of her age, MARY, wife of Irvin Matthews, after a long and painful illness.

Her funeral will take place this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 11 12th-st.

In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 9, Hon. WILLIAM STARR MILLER.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. [illegible], without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery, for interment.

[illegible]

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 8, after a short illness, ELIZA E., widow of [illegible]

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Friday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, John P. Marsh, No. 45 Livingston-st., one door from Court-st., Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 9, ANALIZA [illegible], aged 34 years.

Her friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Saturday, 11th inst., from No. 207 Henry-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to [illegible]

At Stapleton, Staten Island, on Wednesday, Nov. 8, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. JANE STANDERWICK, in her 86th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, Stapleton, on Friday, Nov. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 9.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

THURSDAY, Nov. 9—P. M.

As much interest is felt in the Export Value of the last Cotton Crop, or the amount contributed by the staple to the Exports of the United States for the fiscal year ending 30th June last, we have taken considerable trouble to procure a reliable statement of the figures, in advance of the Treasury tables. Although not claimed as official, they may be relied on as approximating to those from the forthcoming Report of the Secretary of the Treasury [illegible]

	Pounds.	Value.
1852-53	987,833,000	[illegible]
1853-54	1,111,570,370	[illegible]
Decrease	123,735,370	$15,[illegible]

There was a further fall of two per cent. on the leading Railroad Shares at the Stock Exchange to-day, and a corresponding decline on several descriptions of Railway Bonds. Erie Stock was done as low as 40½; New-York Central, 83½, and Illinois Central Mortgages 65½. Hudson dropped to 30, Reading to 70½, Transit Co. 19¼@¼, and Cumberland Coal 28¾. There was no new demand in the Street to add to the discouragement which has prevailed for a week or two past, except the complication of Western banking affairs, touching which we had another series of telegraphic dispatches this afternoon. Messrs. GOODMAN & Co. and MORTON & Co. at Cincinnati; the Canal Bank at Cleveland, and the Exchange Bank at Buffalo have failed, but no loss falls here of moment, except from the increased difficulty of making collections from the West. The failure of ELLIS & STURGES, at Cincinnati, announced yesterday, resulted in an assignment of their effects. The other private Bankers, just mentioned, GOODMAN and MORTON, are also reported to have made assignments. The deposits withdrawn from the various failing concerns at Cincinnati, previous to their closing doors, have been distributed among the old Banks—the Ohio Trust Bank, with the largest capital, $2,000,000, coming in for the best share. The business men, feeling the want of another Joint Stock Bank, with ample capital, are attempting to organize a Merchants' Bank, as a branch to the Ohio State system. The failure of the Exchange Bank, at Buffalo, is likely to carry down one or more commission houses.

There was no let up in the prevailing closeness of Money in Wall-street. Borrowers on Stock security make their wants as small as possible, by refusing new business. Paper still goes at 12 ₩ cent., and mercantile credit is strengthened by the general promptness in meeting payments this Fall under the discouraging condition of the market. Foreign bills for the packet on Saturday are not abundant on the Continent, and rates look firm. On London, 109¼@109½ is the range for first-class names. Some of the Bankers will avail of the receipts of Gold just received from California, to make further shipments by the *Pacific*.

The *North Star*, from Panama, brings the California mails and treasure of the 16th October. The Gold on freight is $1,699,000. The steamer on the Pacific side left with $1,861,000, of which $140,000 went to London from the Isthmus. The Gold Mining accounts present no particular feature, while the Trade reports are slightly better than by previous packet. A defalcation in the State Comptroller's department of $250,000, and forgeries upon the business public by the same parties, to the extent of half a million or more, had created much excitement, and led to increased difficulties and distrust in the Money Market. The Bankers had raised the rate of exchange on New-York to 3½ ₩ cent; California State 7 ₩ cents quoted 82 to 85; City 10 ₩ cents 102@103, and City 7 ₩ cents not quoted. Sacramento City Bonds 70@72 ₩ cent.

The following are the receipts and disbursements at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day: Received, $58,007 65; Paid, $77,026 83; Balance, $7,061,341 26.

The Earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad Company for October, were:

	Passengers.	Freight.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1854	$157,178 [illegible]	$95,545 [illegible]	$4,555 [illegible]	$257,279 01
1853	95,633 [illegible]	97,985 [illegible]	6,525 00	200,163 44
Increase				$57,115 57

The California Gold Product.

From the San Francisco Placer Times.

In regard to the gold resources of the State, the miners, notwithstanding the apprehensions frequently expressed abroad, continue to yield their treasure in unabated abundance, and at no time, perhaps, since their discovery, have the prospects been more cheering. It is true that in many localities, where the surface diggings have been exhausted, successful mining requires more labor and a greater investment of capital than formerly. [illegible]

[illegible] El Dorado may be mentioned as an instance. Eighteen months ago her stock could scarcely be sold for thirty cents on the dollar. She is now out of debt, and has some $30,000 surplus in her treasury. She owns about $3,000,000 in ditch property.

The introduction of water has opened a new field of operations on the hill-sides, and mountains are being washed from their summits to their base. [illegible]

[illegible]

By the following tabular statement, it will be seen that, so far as we may judge from the amount of treasure shipped by steamers from this port, or deposited in the Branch Mint for coinage, the yield of the mines the present year, up to the 1st inst., exceeds that of a corresponding period of last year about half a million of dollars. It is probable, however, that much dust, the result of the present year's labor, yet remains in the hands of the miners, as occasions to part with it have been far less pressing the present than during any previous year.

The following have been the semi-monthly shipments, for the first nine months of 1853 and 1854 respectively:

	1853.	1854.
January 16	1,744,300	1,739,532
February 1	2,430,000	1,755,458
February 15	2,880,556	2,081,739
March 1	2,066,336	1,549,947
March 16	2,419,400	1,816,794
April 1	2,294,308	2,906,789
April 16	2,595,040	2,812,494
May 1	2,130,738	2,149,081
May 16	2,511,988	2,347,444
June 1	2,604,568	2,685,615
June 16	2,882,870	2,945,813
July 1	2,004,140	2,687,870
July 16	2,128,063	1,966,958
August 1	2,408,488	2,150,315
August 16	2,343,094	2,155,898
September 1	2,416,700	2,388,551
September 16	2,192,864	1,951,456
October 1	2,860,636	2,301,736
Total	$41,860,738	$37,858,076
Decrease the present year		$4,002,656

To offset this deficiency, we have the following amounts deposited at the Branch Mint in this city for coinage, since that establishment went into operation in April last:

GOLD DEPOSITED FOR COINAGE.

	Gross Weight.	Value.
April	oz 36,300 90	$667,991 23
May	42,366 33	776,333 60
June	25,869 76	487,080 08
July	25,104 73	457,775 10
August	56,850 68	1,042,511 96
September	63,049 25	1,156,936 48
Total	oz 249,300 66	$4,587,168 34

By adding, therefore, the amount deposited for coinage, to the amount manifested by steamers, we have $42,365,244, or $504,513 more than was shipped during a corresponding period of 1853.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Nov. 8.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 1,300 bales, at prices ranging from 7½c.@7⅞c.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Nov. 9.

COTTON has declined ⅛c. to ¼c. ₩ lb., the lower qualities most. Middling to middling fair we quote at 8½c.@9c. The receipts for the past week have been 11,000 bales. The stock, exclusive of shipboard, is 19,170 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 7.

The sales of COTTON for the past two days have amounted to 12,500 bales. Middling is quoted at 8½c.@9c. Corn at 80c. FLOUR at $6 ₩ bbl. Rice, [illegible]. Rio COFFEE has declined; 1,500 bags sold at 9½c.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 9—12 M.

The demand for FLOUR to-day is wholly for the city trade. The market opens very quiet—operations [illegible]

being much restricted by the [illegible] market. [illegible] Western, $8 [illegible] for good Michigan.

WHEAT—Receipts are fair, and stock is good, with limited inquiry. Holders offer good Milwaukee at $1 58, and white Michigan at $2.

CORN is in better demand, but prices are a shade easier. [illegible]

OATS are quiet,—nominally at 43c.

RYE—There is some inquiry, but none here.

WHISKY—Small sales at 34½c.

CANAL FREIGHTS not so firm: Corn, 16½c.@17c., and Flour 73½c.@75c., to New-York.

Receipts this morning, 1,620 bbls. Flour, 86,[illegible] bushels Wheat, 14,084 bushels Corn, and 36,[illegible] do. Oats.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Thursday—First Board*—[illegible]

[illegible]

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steamship Black Warrior, for Havana and New-Orleans—Miss Malley, Mrs. E. Arango and 2 children, [illegible]

[illegible]

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steamship America, at Halifax, from Liverpool—[illegible]

[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6 41 | Sun sets.....4 47 | Moon rises.....9 13

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...11 57 | Gov. Island..11 57 | Hell Gate.....1 38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, NOV. 9.

Cleared.

Steamship Black Warrior, Bullock, New-Orleans, Livingston, Crocheron & Co.

[illegible]

Propellers Ironsides, Allen, Philadelphia, Hand & Kirkpatrick; Vulcan, Waltman, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Sloops Franklin, Avery, Fall River, J. H. Herman; [illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship North Star, Warner, Aspinwall Nov. 1, with mdse. and passengers to M. O. Roberts.

Steamship Jamestown, Tilby, Norfolk, Richmond and Petersburg, Nov. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants. [illegible]

[illegible]

Sailed.

Steamship Black Warrior, Bullock, Havana and New-Orleans; ship Universe, Cave, Liverpool; [illegible]

WIND—During the day, from W. S. W. to N. W.

BELOW—1 bark.

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 8—Arr. ship [illegible], Boston; bark Sewall, Philadelphia. Sailed—Ship [illegible], New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Oct. 27, lat. [illegible], was passed the ship Jane, standing to the S. W.

Oct. 31, lat. [illegible], schr. Anna Maria, from Baltimore for Cuba.

Nov. 4, lat. [illegible], was passed ship Magnolia, of St. John, N. B., standing S. E.

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]